



# The Antiquary.



MARCH, 1891.

## Notes of the Month.

LONDON may well be proud at the discovery of a copy of Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens* from the land of the Pharaohs in her great museum. But a far more astounding discovery was made in the City about the same time. When the workmen were pulling down some old houses in Knightrider Street, near St. Paul's Churchyard, they found in the foundations three black inscribed stones. These, on being referred to Mr. Evetts, the able Assyriologist of the British Museum, were proved to be "Chaldaean monuments belonging to the earliest period of which we have any knowledge, namely, the pre-Semitic age of Ur-Nina and Gudea, when the Accadian language was alone in use, and the characters employed in writing were of the most archaic form." Two of the three bear legible inscriptions, and of these the earliest must be referred to a date about 4500 B.C. The marvel is: How did these stones find their way from Chaldaea to the City? As some old Dutch tiles were found close to the stones, it has been inferred that the house, before the Great Fire, was occupied by a Dutch merchant, who traded with the Dutch factory on the Persian Gulf. The stones may have come to him either as ballast or as curiosities. In a most interesting paper communicated to the Society of Biblical Archaeology, Mr. Evetts has given a minute description of these three stones, together with a translation of the inscriptions. The latest date to which the most modern of these stones can be assigned is the twelfth or thirteenth century before Christ.

VOL. XXIII.

The Guelph Exhibition, to which we referred last month, has given rise to various blunders and follies with regard to the name "Guelph" in both the daily and weekly press. Those who are interested in royal surnames and in the true history and meaning of "Guelph" should read an interesting article by Professor Freeman on this question in the issue of *The Speaker* for January 31. The name would be more correctly written "Welf." A long line of nobles and princes bore the name of Welf as their personal name; their house came naturally to be spoken of as "the house of the Welfs," and their political party was known as "the party of the Welfs." The name, famous as a party name in Germany, became yet more famous in Italy, where the "parte Guelfa" spoke to the heart of every citizen of Florence. But to fancy that Welf or Guelph is an hereditary surname is an egregious blunder. When some impertinent folk, in the days of William IV., first began to talk of royal personages as "Mr. and Mrs. Guelph," they not only showed a lack of courtesy but a want of elementary history. And yet it is into this very blunder that some of our best leader-writers have lately fallen.



The chief secret of the late Mr. Bradlaugh winning over, in so remarkable a manner, a hostile House of Commons to a sympathetic acceptance of his position, lay in the fact of his wonderful adaptability to his surroundings. His questions as well as his speeches in the House, though numerous and diversified, were always based on solid and exceptional information. Some of our readers may recollect an occasion in which the late member for Northampton appeared as an antiquary on an important historical issue. When the ancient woodwork of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey was being so disgracefully maltreated by a process of varnishing in order to make it respectable for the Jubilee ceremony, it was reserved for Mr. Bradlaugh, of all members, to oblige the Chief Commissioner to admit that the previous denials with which he had been supplied were incorrect. It was a typical instance of Mr. Bradlaugh's thoroughness and accuracy. We happen to know that he did not take this question up until it had been let fall and bungled by would-be antiquaries on each side of the House.

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Dr. Jeune, Q.C., has our hearty congratulations on his elevation to the judicial bench. He is an able, amiable, and experienced lawyer. In the first issue of the new series of the *Antiquary* (January, 1890), we spoke strongly on the evil, from an antiquarian and ecclesiastical standpoint, of the accumulation of diocesan chancellorships in the hands of one man. Dr. Jeune was the most glaring example of this pluralism, as he was actually chancellor over seven dioceses. But the fault is more that of the appointing bishops than of the lawyer who accepts the nomination. There is now an opportunity for the Bishops of Durham, Peterborough, Gloucester and Bristol, St. Albans, Bangor, St. Asaph, and St. David's to appoint men as chancellors who are acquainted with their respective dioceses, and who have some knowledge of our old ecclesiastical fabrics and their inestimable value. A good chancellor can do more to scotch the vandalism of restoration than even the best-worked archæological society. In Chancellor Ferguson, the Bishop of Carlisle has a model official. Cannot other bishops find men of a like type?



Mr. H. J. Moule, of Dorchester, sends us the following interesting description of a plate-stamp hitherto nondescript: About three years ago the Bishop of Sarum asked his clergy for a return of the communion plate in the diocese. In Dorset the work of revising, completing, and otherwise preparing these returns for the editor, Mr. Nightingale, was shared by several helpers, including myself. It puzzled me (which was nothing), and it puzzled my colleagues (which was a good deal), and it puzzled Mr. Nightingale (which was a wonder), to find an unknown stamp on several pieces. These are not hall-marked, but are evidently Elizabethan, of about 1570. The stamp is a circle enclosing a monogram of the letters "S" and "L." No one could throw light on this for some time. But the other day, on searching the notes which I made a few years back when arranging and cataloguing the Dorchester municipal archives, a clue seemed to appear. It will be best to copy three of those notes, which show the clue, viz., proof that during the Elizabethan time there was a goldsmith's

family here named Stratford, of such a standing that one of them was chosen steward of the borough, and that he or another Stratford was named Laurence:

B. 5. Deed by J. Williams and Roger Howell, Wardens of the Fraternity of St. Mary in St. Peter's Church, conveying to J. Stratford, goldsmith, two burgages in High South St., sold to him by consent "confratrum et consorum." Dec. 1. 18. H. VIII. (1526).

C. 2. Minute Book extending from Apr. 25. 1554 to Jan. 6. 1567(8). About the middle of the book occurs this memorandum: "Town Stewards chosen at Lady Day. M<sup>r</sup> W. Aden, M<sup>r</sup> Stratford, M<sup>r</sup> W. Churchell. 23 Eliz." (1580.)

B. 9. Bond by Laurence Stratford, Goldsmith, and H. Lymster, Gentleman, to E. Boke, feltmaker, for £20. (In connection with performance of certain bargains.) May 7. 35. Eliz. (1593). Latin and English. Parchment, two small hanging seals.



Some fragments of an old ecclesiastical building, including pillars, window-mouldings, and a stoup, etc., have lately been brought to light, in consequence of the taking down of the Shropshire Fire Office buildings in High Street, Shrewsbury. They are of thirteenth and fourteenth century work, and some portions perhaps of earlier date. They were probably fragments of the private chapel of the Abbots of Lilleshall, who had a residence in Shrewsbury, which is traditionally said to have stood on the site of the old timbered house in Double Butcher Row in that town. This old house stands due north of, and almost adjoins, the Fire Office buildings. Some most interesting remains of a very early stone wall were also discovered on the same site.



The committee appointed to examine the old municipal records of Shrewsbury have already cleaned, wrapped up, labelled, and indexed upwards of 2,300 documents. Amongst the most recent finds have been a series of rolls of the Shrewsbury Gild Merchant, the earliest of which at present discovered is dated the eleventh year of King John.

A discovery of prehistoric remains was made about the close of the year at Breckenhill, some twelve miles north of Carlisle. Only labourers were present and the facts are difficult to get at, and the inclemency of the weather has deterred investigation so far, but a proper search will be made presently. A stone cist with pottery and an interment was found, but knocked to pieces by the labourer.

An interesting discovery has just been made in Melbourne Churchyard, Derbyshire, and communicated to us by that diligent antiquary, Mr. W. D. Fane, F.S.A. A meeting having been held during the recent severe weather to consider the giving relief to the unemployed poor in Melbourne, a large number of men were employed in digging over the surface of the old burial-ground of the parish, which was in a very unseemly state from long neglect. In the course of the work were found a life-size figure of a warrior in stone, much decayed, and wanting the feet; and also two fragments of early stone monuments, carved with well-formed floriated crosses. The two latter were in use as props to more recent headstones! These three objects have been placed inside the church, under the north-west tower. As an old map in the Earl Cowper's estate office, which represents the village cross formerly standing at the junction of the four roads at the east end of King's Newton village (whereof the steps still remain), also represents a similar cross on similar steps standing within the space occupied by the old burial-ground, search was made for traces of the latter cross. At a depth of about four feet a flat platform of stones was found close to the south side of the railed monument of the Tomlinson family. Its position being on the higher part of the ground would be appropriate for the base of the village cross; but no hewn stones were found near that spot except the larger of the two floriated crosses, which may perhaps have been, as suggested by Canon Singleton, the Vicar of Melbourne, the summit of this village cross. The map referred to contains the name "Sir John Coke" as a landowner. Inasmuch as Secretary Sir John Coke first purchased land in Melbourne in 1628, and his son, Sir John Coke (M.P. for Derbyshire), died in 1650,

the map seems to belong to that interval of twenty-two years; and it may perhaps be safely inferred that both the village crosses fell during the great Civil War.

The arrangements for the International Folklore Congress, to be held in London next autumn, are in full progress. The guarantee fund is being well taken up, and many members' tickets have been already taken. Invitations have been sent, or will shortly be sent, to the members of the Folklore Society of America, to those of all other European countries where such societies exist, and to many of the leading *savants* of other countries. The international organizing committee has appointed a small reception committee to provide for the comfort of the foreign visitors; a literary committee to arrange for the papers to be read, etc.; and an executive committee to undertake the practical management. The exact details of time and place are not yet announced, but are likely to be made known shortly.

A keen-eyed correspondent, well versed in the history of knightly orders, who has been visiting the Guelph Exhibition, tells us of a mistake that he has detected in the catalogue. No. 92 is "The Fifth Earl of Carlisle and George Selwyn," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The Earl of Carlisle, says the catalogue, wears the Garter; our correspondent therefore concludes that the picture cannot be by Sir Joshua, for he died in 1792, whereas the Earl only obtained the Garter in 1793. Nevertheless, the portraits are beyond doubt from the brush of that great man. True, the catalogue errs, though not in the way our correspondent supposes. The order is not that of the Garter, but probably intended for that of the Thistle, which distinction Lord Carlisle received as early as 1768. This error is pointed out in the third of the able critiques that are appearing on the Guelph Exhibition in the *Athenæum* (February 7).

The building materials of the old Manor House at Wandsworth, built by Sir Christopher Wren, were last month sold in lots for £370. The Surrey Archæological Society visited the old Manor House in 1889, Lord Midleton, the president, being present on

the occasion. The historic residence was then in the order (inside and out) described by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., in the collections of the society—a paper reprinted in pamphlet form. The manor has an interesting connection with the Brodrick family.

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Mr. H. T. Pollard, of Holmwood, Hertford, writes: "I have in my possession a circlet of lead, of similar size and markings to the three supposed to be unique and engraved in the January number of the *Antiquary*. The circlet was given to my young son, about two years since, on his purchasing some Roman coins from a man who had dug up both coins and circlet in a field near Ware, adjacent to the point where Ermine Street crosses the river Lee. The donor supposed the lead to be a button and valueless. Some little time afterwards the boy was about to melt the lead in the fire, when, attracted by its uncommon appearance, I saved the circlet from between the bars of the grate. I send some rough rubbings, and hope shortly to send a satisfactory cast. Weight, 2 dwts. 6 grains (troy). The marking on reverse is very faint, and may be simply caused by the mould, and not intentional."

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The Rev. C. Soames, rector of Mildenhall, Marlborough, writes that he has five very similar circlets of lead, exactly the same size and weight as those figured by Mr. Bailey (vol. xxiii., p. 2), found in this neighbourhood, which abounds in Roman remains. The sketch that he encloses proves a marked similarity. He has a few others with initial letters, but those are certainly not Roman.

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The recent discovery of two Oriental coins by a rabbit-trapper, near the shore, close to Storr Rock, on the island of Skye, which were pronounced to be from Bagdad and of the tenth century, has led to a careful investigation of the site. The result has been the unearthing of fifteen pieces of ingot silver; of a variety of silver personal ornaments; of fifteen more Cufic coins (so called from Cufa, the ancient name of Bagdad), about the size of a florin, and very thin; and of a large number of Anglo-Saxon coins, chiefly of the reign of Athelstan (A.D. 925 to 941). The reason for this strange admixture of Asiatic

and English coins, of bullion and ornaments, is not far to seek. The collection is evidently the hoard of some adventurous and travelled Viking. Neither Scotland nor Scandinavia had any coinage of their own for two centuries later, and they had to be content with cut up ingots, broken silver ornaments, or foreign coinage. There was an interesting leading article on the subject in the *Scotsman* of January 27, evidently written by a scholar.

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Mr. Salt, of Buxton, to whose important Roman finds we refer elsewhere, has just recently become possessed of a flint "dagger" or long pointed flint sharpened at the point and on both edges. It is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  broad in the widest part; at one end it is roughly tapered to a point. It was found on Sterndale Moor, Derbyshire, and has evidently been much used. On the same moor, not far from one of the burrows opened by the late Mr. Bateman, Mr. Salt has recently found a heavy stone celt of good shape; it is about 9 inches long and widens in breadth from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

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The County Council of Cheshire hold the beautiful field within the walls of Chester, to the north of the castle, where formerly stood the Nunnery of St. Mary. They have just agreed to sell to the city authorities a strip of the field, adjacent to the inner side of the city wall, for the purpose of making a road to join Grosvenor Street—being a continuation of the drive, which they are trying to complete, skirting the wall. The authorities desired also to be permitted to raise the wall at this point, probably with a view to keep the road level. The Council, with praiseworthy good taste, refused to permit alterations in this ancient structure; but the field is to be filled up on the inner side of the wall to the level of the pathway upon its summit where the new road is made. As this portion of the western wall stands on a steep slope on the exterior face, and is poor work, probably the additional land placed behind it, by the formation of the new embanked road, will, before long, bring about the necessity for rebuilding it in spite of the veto of the County Council. This western wall is interesting as the only side of the city walls that bears any trace of its original



embattled parapet, which would, by raising it, be destroyed. The embrasures are in many parts traceable, although now walled up, proving the present height to be the original one. The New Gate, which was built in the seventeenth century, replacing an older gate, has recently been "adorned" with battlements; the merlons and embrasures about 9 inches square. The old parapet was plain—the effect is grotesque in the extreme.



## Notes of the Month (Foreign).

EGYPTOLOGISTS have to thank Italy for a translation of the *Ap-ro*, one of the sacred books of the Egyptians. Three of their sacred texts were intended to regulate that most important part of the whole Egyptian liturgy, the funeral rites; and they consisted of a "book on embalming," one "on funerals," and a third entitled "The Book of the Dead." This last, improperly styled "the ritual of funerals," was already known from the translation of Lepsius, who published his imperfect text at Turin in 1842; and from the writings of other illustrious Egyptologists, as Edouard Naville, who issued a correct edition at Berlin in 1886; while the first had been previously published by Maspero. The second of these three books has now, for the first time, been brought within our reach by Professor Schiaparelli, director of the Egyptian Museum in Florence.

In the absence of documents other than pictures and bas-reliefs, the funeral rites which these show to have been in use have as a whole remained unintelligible. Thanks to Professor Schiaparelli such is no longer the case. His text is based on three originals. The most interesting and complete text of the book on funerals was discovered written in 300 long hieratic lines, part on the convex surface of a false cover, placed immediately over the mummy, and part on the inside of a cover of a wooden sarcophagus, belonging to one Butehaamon at the tomb of Amenoph I., now preserved in the Turin Egyptian Museum. The sarcophagus of this official attached to a

royal tomb, and consequently the text written on it, may thus be traceable probably to about the sixteenth century before the vulgar era.

Another text is preserved in a long papyrus of some five and a half mètres in length, but only 24 centimètres broad, in the Louvre Museum. This papyrus contains 32 pages of 20 lines each, all in hieratics, though relatively quite modern, as it belongs to the second century of the Christian era.

A third copy exists in a series of inscriptions on the tomb of Sethos I. (head of the 19th dynasty about 1340 B.C.) at Biban-el-Moluk, of which a copy in manuscript by Rosellini is preserved in the library of Pisa. On the tomb are represented various scenes of the *Ap-ro*, which were reproduced in the works of Champollion and Rosellini. On the basis of these three examples, and with the aid of other fragments, Prof. Schiaparelli has been enabled to complete, publish, and illustrate this "Book of Funeral Obsequies," which thus completes the liturgy regulating the ceremonial of the dead amongst the ancient Egyptians. The labours now so happily brought to a close were begun so far back as 1882. The Roman *Linæi* have undertaken the work of publication.

At the January meeting of the Anthropological Society in Berlin there was present Dr. Ohnefalsch-Richter, who gave an account of the excavations in Cyprus, carried on for the last ten years. He spoke of the many results of these researches; the discovery of vases, utensils, and various other articles of his collection. Many of these objects have preserved the same form from generation to generation for thousands of years. And in this way modern utensils not unfrequently give a key to the understanding of their antique forms or of the technical treatment. Clay pitchers and bottles from the oldest tombs have the shape of the gourd-bottle, while their ornamentation, from the character of the designs down to the present time, is supposed to be derived from the technique of metal work. The pattern of the twisted work found on the clay-ware is again found on the metal vessels also. And the wooden spindle of the Cypriotes of to-day

differs in nothing as to its shape from the prehistoric spindle, which was a compound of bronze pin and clay whorl. This relation is repeated in the whole collection. Thus the speaker found two tombs of the sixth and seventh century before Christ, which, from their modern construction, were evidently in all their details counterparts of the wood-buildings of to-day. Even door locks and the like could be recognised as of the same kind.

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Travellers and artists have often admired the rich yellow hue, equal almost to gilding, on the pillars of the Parthenon, of the Propylæum, of the Theseion, and of the Olympieion; and many theories have been devised to explain it—amongst others that it came from the paint with which they were formerly covered. It would appear now from the report of G. Richard Lepsius, before the Berlin Academy, that the golden colour seen on the Pentelic marble monuments of Athens is owing to a very slight crust of hydrated oxide of iron (rust) left after the weathering and washing away of the surface marble. The analysis of a specimen of white Pentelic marble taken from the same source yields

55'942	per cent.	Calcium oxide.
43'936	"	Carbonic dioxide.
00'122	"	Hydrated iron oxide.
<hr/>		
100'000	"	Pentelic marble.

On the other hand, the analysis of the snow-white marble from the columns of the temple at Sunion, though more exposed to the weather than that of the Acropolis, shows only a slight trace of iron in its composition.

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At Monte Testaccio, in Rome, has been discovered an ancient warehouse, with remains of pillars, capitals, and other worked marbles. In Via Merulana, a Roman sword has been found together with a figure of Nero, and a medallion of Trajanus Decius. Amongst epigraphic discoveries must be mentioned another terminal stone of the Tiber, in which repairs are spoken of as carried out under the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian. Two other terminal *cippi* were found last December in the *Prati di Castello* quarter, one of the work of Augustus, the other of

Trajan, though the inscription of the latter apparently has been effaced in ancient times.

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At Rheims a remarkable mosaic of the time of Nero has come to light, measuring 5 feet square. In the middle field are represented two gladiators, who, equipped with helmet, sword, and shield, are engaged in mutual combat. A richly coloured and well-preserved border surrounds the whole. The mosaic was somewhat damaged in excavating, but can be easily repaired, as the portion injured is small.

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On the high tableland of Asiago, in the territory of *Sette Comuni* (Vicenza), has been discovered the site of a large village of pre-Roman times, with remains of huts bearing traces of devastation and of fire. A *victoriatum* having been found in one of these huts, it is supposed that we have here a *pagus* of the Alpine populations attacked and destroyed by the Roman legions.

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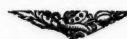
Some discoveries made in the territory of Castrocaro, in Romagna, have led to the belief that this site must have hidden beneath the surface a necropolis like that of Villanova. The objects found consist of numerous bronzes such as were left in tombs, according to ancient funeral rites.

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In Regio I. of the City of Rome, a rare Latin inscription has been found on the banks of the Tiber, near Monte Brianzo. It is dedicated to Mercury and other divinities, and bears the consulship of the 754, A.U.C. The learned, who have examined it, think it refers to the worship of the Lares in the urban *regiones*, which Augustus began to restore to practice in the year of Rome 745.

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At Pompeii the recent excavations have been conducted in *Insula IV.* of the fifth Region, and together with many domestic objects or utensils of bronze, as vases, buckets, lamps, and candelabra, a bronze statuette of Silenus has also been found.



## Last Year's Explorations in Asia Minor.

By DR. FREDERICK HALBHERR.

**T**HE following account of the work done by Dr. Schliemann during last year's campaign in the Troad was already written when the sad news of that great explorer's death came like a sudden blow upon us. He had just visited Berlin, and had arranged to begin again his excavations at Hissarlik, with Dr. Doerpfeld, on March 1, when he died at Naples, after a sudden chill caught in visiting Pompeii, on December 26. Maybe, even now, the work begun with such energy may not be left incomplete, and it were much to be desired in the interests of science that several questions still pending should be brought thereby nearer conclusion. In Mrs. Schliemann herself—no mean scholar and worker in the same field as her lamented husband; in her brother, Dr. Kastromenos, author of the *Monuments of Athens*, and often employed by the Greek Government to superintend excavations; and, above all, in Dr. Doerpfeld, we have the materials for a staff (fully competent and long trained) for bringing to a successful issue the work of research now left incomplete. And perhaps in a few more years, when Dr. Schliemann's young son, Agamemnon, who may be still at the school to which he went three or four years ago in Switzerland, will have reached the years of manhood, he may have developed the taste and knowledge sufficient to maintain with honour his father's well-earned reputation. The first excavations of Dr. Schliemann at Troy were conducted between 1871 and 1882, and the result can now be seen in the objects which he presented to the German Emperor, and which are now enshrined in the Berlin Ethnological Museum.

When Dr. Schliemann resumed with Dr. Doerpfeld his excavations at Troy in the spring of last year, it was for the settlement of his long-standing controversy with Herr Boetticher, and he discontinued them only from the stress of winter. It was his intention to have now directed them in a special

manner to an examination of the most ancient burial-places. The campaign just concluded had been chiefly directed to an investigation of the fortification walls which at different times succeeded one another on the hill of Pergamon, and especially of those of the second or Homeric city, of which latter several new important strips were brought to view. On the east side there is a piece of wall, two or three mètres high, and about four mètres wide, made of bricks (*plinthoi*) raised upon a foundation ledge of stone and clay. On the side of the Acropolis, which is less steep and less capable of defence, the remains of several towers were discovered, placed at ten mètres' distance from one another. Dr. Doerpfeld has now clearly observed that at the time of the second settlement the Pergamon had been enlarged twice on the southern side.

In the second city of Hissarlik were found remains of many buildings and the south-western fortification wall, which in some places has been preserved to the height of eight mètres. This was completely cleared, and a sally-port was discovered a little less than one and a half mètres wide. In the front of one of the buildings previously excavated the existence of two *parastades* was now verified, which confirms the opinion that the building was really a *propyleon*, and as such presents a great similarity to the buildings of Tiryns.

In the excavations made on the west of the so-called south-west gate, the excavators were able to observe the ground-plans of many of the buildings raised upon the ruins of the second city, and thus they were able again to verify the existence of seven different strata lying one upon the other, as Dr. Schliemann had already in part observed. Amongst the fortifications could be seen traces of Roman *opus reticulatum*, and likewise outside the walls fresh tombs were discovered reaching down to Byzantine times.

But the most remarkable discoveries relative to the later period is that of a small theatre or Odeion, of which the lower steps and the marble pavement of the orchestra, with the base of an altar or of a statue, are still preserved. Two Greek inscriptions discovered in the same place are of the time of Tiberius, and contain two dedications in

honour of that emperor—one set up by Melanippides (whoever he may be), and the other by the *Boulè* or *Demos*. Two imperial statues were also found in the same place.

In the meeting of the Anthropological Society, held on December 20 last, at Berlin, Professor Wittmack said in reference to the examination of the seeds recently brought by Dr. Virchow (in 1890) from Hissarlik, that these seeds consist of a very large-grained wheat similar to grains of bearded wheat (*Triticum turgidum*), of a pea (*Ervum Ervilia*), and of a kind of fumitory (*Erdrauch*). The seeds of the last belong to a kind of tare or weed, and apparently look still very fresh. In any case they are not to be regarded as coming down to us from ancient Troy, but rather as the stores brought together by some animal.

At Magnesia *ad Meandrum*, where the German Archæological Institute began their excavations at the close of the year just elapsed, under the direction of Dr. Humann, a practical engineer, who conducted the works at Pergamos, a singular inscription was discovered only a few months ago. It records the finding in an extraordinary way of a small statue of the god Dionysos, and the institution in consequence of Bacchic rites conducted by foreign priestesses. The text is well preserved, and clearly says that in the year of the *prytanis* Acro demos, son of Diotimos, a violent storm having broken into pieces a large plane-tree, an idol of Dionysos was found in the shattered trunk. The Magnesians were struck with fear, and forthwith sent envoys to Delphi to ask for an explanation of the miraculous event. The oracle replied in twelve hexameter verses that the Magnesians ought to found a temple to Bacchus, and obtain priestesses or *menades* from Boeotia. The people thereupon betook themselves to Thebes, where three women were granted them—Kosko, Baubo, and Thettale—who, on their arrival in Magnesia, established a *thiasos*, or Bacchic society, called *Platanists*, evidently in memory of the plane-tree—in Greek, *platanos*. On their death the Magnesians decreed them a public and honourable burial.

The inscription is cut on a slab of marble, and once formed part of a marble altar, of which it adorned the front or side, the base

itself having been found at the time, but, unfortunately, broken by the workmen engaged in excavating it. Another inscription it bears is interesting, as it tells us the name of the dedicator, thus: "To the god Dionysos, Apollonius Mokolles, an ancient initiated (*archaios mystes*), has dedicated together with this altar the ancient oracle, inscribing it on this *stèle*."

As regards the operations just begun, they are at first directed to the theatre as well as to the temple of Artemis, but they are already impeded by the water that has welled up from underground as soon as tapped.

Although I have undertaken to give the readers of the *Antiquary* an illustrated account of my own excavations in Crete, I cannot forbear to make mention now of the most recent evidences that have just been given to the public of that reflex wave of Asian culture which, travelling from the eastern mainland, affected first the islands of the Mediterranean, and then, as my own discoveries in the Zeus cave on Mount Ida tend to prove, spread to Greece.

Two learned German archæologists, Furtwaengler and Loeschke, have already made us acquainted with the make and style as well as the chronological and topographical distribution of that large family of earthenware vases, up to the last few years completely unknown, which take precedence in the history of fictile painting, and which are generally known under the name of vases of the style of Mycenæ. Since the publication, however, of the former's *Mykenische Vasen vorhellenische Thongefässe* in 1886, the zone in which these large vessels have been found has become considerably enlarged, and those examined by myself in Crete but lately have now been beautifully illustrated and learnedly described by my friend and collaborateur, Dr. Orsi, in the recently published acts of the Royal Academy *Dei Lincei* of Rome. Moreover, the particular vases of which there is here question, being of great size and funereal, while they extend the realm of Mycenæan culture into the island of Crete, furnish us by their novelty of position and structure with altogether new ideas on the sepulchral rites practised at so early a date. So far, the peculiar tombs in which these



colossal urns have been found in Crete belong to an ordinary rank in life; but chance, which has alone revealed them, may, in conjunction with systematic research, make known to us, in the same island, at no distant date, similar tombs belonging to chiefs and princes. The existence of such tombs and such urns was hitherto unknown in Crete, and, once discovered, they will help to bear out the surmise of Adler, that on this island—placed midway between Egypt, Asia Minor, and Greece—will be found the key that unlocks the mystery at present attending the first intermingling or conjunction of Oriental and Hellenic ideas of art.

Dr. P. Orsi's essay is entitled "On some Cretan funeral urns painted in the Mycenaean style." They were found in vaulted or bell-shaped tombs (*Kuppelgräber*, *Θολωτοὶ τάφοι*) at Messaritico Anoja and at Milatos, and are the first sepulchral discoveries connecting the island with pre-Doric times. They give evidence that Crete had at that date a population practising the same sepulchral rites and using the same decorative motives as their fellows on the Hellenic continent, where these *tholos* tombs have been frequently found, especially by Dr. Schliemann. Dr. Orsi thinks these monuments of so early an artistic development belong to some Asian race, Phrygians and Carians, who can be shown to have influenced Greece in two separate streams, one through the islands of the Ægean, and the other through settlements in Crete. The urns are so large as to resemble modern baths, and they are decorated with palmettes, fishes swimming in water, and young ducks, all of primitive design, the colours used being dark red and chestnut on a buff or cream-coloured ground.

The three coffers with lids were found, some ten years ago, in a vaulted tomb excavated in soft white rock, on the western slope of a hill, to the east of the actual village of Anoja-Messaritica, between six and seven kilometres from the city of Gortyna, but not far from the village of Plora, which would recall the name of ancient Pylôros. The most elaborately painted of these four-cornered sarcophagi or coffers is very nearly one metre in length, forty-two centimetres in width, and (without the feet and cover) sixty-four in height. The thickness of the sides is about thirty-six millimetres.

The tomb cut in the native rock, of which a figure is here given from a drawing made by myself on the spot, is on the slope of the hill to the south of Milatos. The vault is arched like an oven, and the floor, I observed, was elliptical in shape, the opening being as

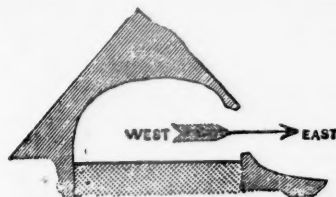


FIG. 1.—FIGURE OF ROCK-TOMB OF MILATOS.

usual towards the east. Its largest diameter from north to south was 2.30 mètres, its smallest 2 mètres, both measurements being taken by me on the level of interment. The peculiar shape of these tombs, common to all Southern Europe, is supposed to recall



FIG. 2.—BATH-SHAPED URN OR SARCOPHAGUS.

a Phrygian hut; while the ark-shaped coffer would recall the more advanced sort of dwellings the inhabitants of that early time then used. Whether ancient in form, however, or of contemporaneous design, the receptacle for the dead, it is thought, was made to resemble the home of the living.

The bath-shaped sepulchral urn here shown, which, together with another discovered in the tomb at Milatos, is now in the museum of the Greek Syllogos at Candia, is 48 centimètres high, the length at the bottom being 70 centimètres, and the width 39 centimètres. The curved lips of the urn almost conceal from view the four handles, which are characteristic of this kind of urn, and are placed for convenience' sake directly opposite one another.

As these newly-discovered Cretan funereal coffers and vases are not large enough to contain the whole body of a man, and are too large to be receptacles for mere ashes, it is surmised that at the Mycenæan epoch such urns were made to receive either the bones alone or else a half-burnt body. Complete combustion of the body seems uncertain at that time, and partial combustion for the sake of preserving the form of the body only exceptional, while embalming was very rare, the variation in the rite of sepulture being due to Oriental influence on the pre-Dorian races of Greece before the time of Homer. If Dr. Orsi's theory be true, that only an initial and partial combustion of the corpse can be admitted in Mycenæan times, we have in these Cretan urns the most ancient *ossilegium* known, but an *ossilegium* without cremation. As for the style of decoration, he would attribute it to the later stage of Mycenæan ornament—to the third rather than to the fourth period—when the artist, without knowledge of perspective or background, was endeavouring to represent a lake scene, in which plants, fishes, and ducks all appeared together.



### Out in the Forty-five.

By JOHN WRIGHT.

(Continued from p. 75, vol. xxiii.)

To the Rev<sup>d</sup>end Mr Dring at the Rev<sup>d</sup>end  
Mr Withers in Hull.

[York postmark.]

York 14<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1745

Dear Sir,

The Express w<sup>ch</sup> furnishes out the  
news I now . . . about 4 this afternoon,  
before w<sup>ch</sup> we knew nothing [of] affairs in

Lancashire — Our Army under Marshal  
Wade . . . Boroughbridge to-night & ac-  
cording to the Information of some Sub-  
alterns is intended directly for Edinburgh  
and that seems to correspond with what you  
write of the Duke of Ancas . . . Regim<sup>t</sup>  
going to guard Newcastle. I am extremely  
glad to hear that your cold continues to  
abate and hope you have now no Reason to  
remember it—I wish M<sup>r</sup> Garforth a good  
Recovery from his Indisposition and shall  
be extremely [glad] to see you at York again.  
I am at Woodhouses [with M<sup>r</sup>] Norcliffe  
M<sup>r</sup> Nelthorpe Col. Condon, M<sup>r</sup> Tancred,  
M<sup>r</sup> Stables Ald<sup>n</sup> Be . . . who all give their  
Service to you. I am D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Your most obliged & obed<sup>t</sup> Kinsman

Jerom Dring.

Rochdale Dec<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>

By an Express this morning the Duke  
will certainly be at . . . Day by 12  
o'clock & General Legonier by Warrington  
the 12 . . . A Journal of the Leeds  
Messenger . . . To Halifax on Tuesday,  
Wednesday to Rochdale, from thence  
to . . . 5 at night; staid there till 12;  
from thence to . . . Howard's at the ba . . .  
Owton Lane, got there by 5 in the morning  
& staid till 8; borrow'd . . . walk'd to  
Preston Bridge where all the Rebels  
were return'd to ga . . . went to  
my Horse and came to Charley where  
. . . [h]ear of the R . . . thence I went  
within 4 miles of Manchester w . . . I  
met 120 . . . Horse who wou'd march to  
Charley that night; Then I turn'd . . .  
where 700 of the Royal Hunters & light  
Horse are gone thro' this . . . [deter]mined  
to be up with them this night or in the  
morning. . . be forwarded to satisfy  
you where I am, but shall follow . . .  
. . . illing) the whole decided & when over  
may depend (let the . . . what it will to  
bring you an Account before I sleep.

An<sup>r</sup> Acc<sup>t</sup> from An<sup>r</sup> Hand—I believe from  
The Officer now taking Horse for M. Wade's  
Army is his who was dispatch'd to the Duke  
5 or 6 days ago; he left the Duke . . . morn-  
ing at Macclesfield & he intended to be a  
Wigan to-night; he has 20 Squadrons of  
Horse etc. with him but the Foot are con-  
siderably behind; The Duke makes no  
doubt of being up with the Rear of the  
Rebels w<sup>ch</sup> he intends to attack.

13<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1745.

? How does this Acc<sup>t</sup> of the Duke's being at Macclesfield yesterday morning agree with that w<sup>ch</sup> we had of his entering Manchester on Wednesday afternoon.

The Acc<sup>ts</sup> from the North say that 1,000 of the King's forces are gone from Edinburgh to join Lord Loudon with 2000 (at Stirling) who will be there in 6 or 7 days from the date of those Letters and will then proceed into Perthshire to attack the Rebels there—But I don't believe that. They add that they have wall'd up the Gates of Edinburgh & [intend] to defend it—By w<sup>ch</sup> I suppose they conclude the above-mentioned . . . must be defended—They also say they have 200 Officers pris<sup>o</sup>ners . . . have been taken in the several Ships . . . it given to this; for in the first place I write it from my . . . and in the next my memory receiv'd its Instructions from . . . Ald<sup>n</sup> Dobson.

For The Rever<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Dring at M<sup>r</sup> Ralph Peacocks Merchant in Hull By York.  
Free M<sup>r</sup> Blackett.

Newcastle X<sup>br</sup> 15, 1745.

Dear Sir: I am glad to hear that yourself & y<sup>r</sup> Uncle are both safe & well and hope all the danger of York is over at present since the Rebels as we hear are gone northward & probably with design to join the French and other ? Forces in Scot<sup>l</sup>. Some here are afraid of this Town before they leave Engl<sup>d</sup>, but we have near 1000 of King's Troops & the Marshall is hastening hither, so I am pretty easy unless the Foreign Forces happen to land on our Coast, and we shall then be in a terrible condic<sup>n</sup>. A French Drummer has been at Edinb: is now at Berwick & coming to this place with Letters, one to the Marshal to enq if the Castle settled last Y for exchange of Pris<sup>rs</sup> in Flanders is to take place in Engl<sup>d</sup> & one to P<sup>r</sup> Nassau to know on w<sup>t</sup> foot the Dutch forces act here. The enclosed contains all our news. I am D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> obliged Humble Serv<sup>t</sup> G. G. Dec. 15.My service waits on y<sup>r</sup> Uncle.

To The Rev<sup>end</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Dring at the Rev<sup>end</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Withers in Hull.

[York postmark].

York 16<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1745

Dear Sir. On Fryday (I mean Saturday

last) D<sup>r</sup> Sterne, M<sup>r</sup> Stillington M<sup>r</sup> Oates & D<sup>r</sup> Braithwait went to the Castle & took the Examination of a man that is a prisoner there for having spoke some treasonable words and was committed on Thursday last; Immediately D<sup>r</sup> Burton went to him as soon as he had satisfyed himself of the offence for w<sup>ch</sup> he came thither & saw that it was so nearly related to his own, and upon finding that the man (I think his name is Nisbett) had been in the Guards he told him it was a Pity he had not a Captain's Commission under Prince Charles for that he was (as he is) an handsomeable man for such a purpose—After that the Doct<sup>r</sup> call'd for a pint of wine & drunk a Bumper to the Downfal & Destruction of the Family of the Guelpes, to w<sup>ch</sup> the other replied of all whelps & Jacobites w<sup>th</sup> all his Heart—Burton not content with that drunk another Bumper to the Destruction of the Duke and his Army and the Success of Prince Charles and his. From this arise various Conjectures some thinking the Informer a Rascal that has trump'd up this Story to gain Favour for himself; others that Burton seeing a Brother Traitor open'd his Heart and spoke to him the real Sentiments of it; for he told him besides (w<sup>ch</sup> I shou'd have mentioned) that 30000 French & Spaniards wou'd very soon land in Scotland and not only release them but carry the Grand point. Last night a Message was sent from six prisoners to the Justices to desire their Attendance at the Castle to-day having something to communicate. When the Justices went they found 4 popish priests, one non-juring priest & one Mr. Mirth whose Character you must have heard before you left York: They had nothing material to say but that they had heard this Nisbett drink the Pretender's health and seem'd to desire to invalidate as much as they cou'd the Examination he had made ag<sup>t</sup> Burton; upon the whole the main of their Business was to desire they might not dine with that man; w<sup>ch</sup> as it was a Thing the Justices had no Business withal they came away without doing any Thing, after D<sup>r</sup> Burton's appearing and desiring to have M<sup>rs</sup> Griffith examin'd to contradict Nisbett, w<sup>ch</sup> the Justices refus'd & so did nothing. Yesterday came an Express with one Letter for the ABpp & another for the commanding Officer of

Oglethorpe's men here from that Gene[ral]

Secretary. The contents are that the Rebels left Preston on Fryday [and] that Oglethorpe got there at three, & march'd again at Day Break on Saturday; and that the Duke wou'd not be at Preston till 2 or 3 on Saturday afternoon; That he had many of his Foot mounted and that the Rangers had been up with the Rebels & taken some prisoners—We have heard nothing at all from that Quarter to day. The following Letter came by the post to Day to whom I know not, but the Copy from w<sup>ch</sup> I took it had been in good creditable Company for I had it from the Dean's.

Appleby Dec<sup>r</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> 1745.

At five this Evening we had a Messenger from Kendal who informs us that about 120 of the Rebels van Guard came in there between 11 & 12 at noon & the main Body was between Lancaster & Kendale. The Duke of Perth & 2 Ladys were in a Chaise in the Cavalcade. The people of Kendale arm'd themselves with such weapons as they had, resisted them & wou'd not suffer them to alight in Town: Kill'd one, took 2 prisoners & 3 Horses. The Messenger also says that their Horses were scare able to crawl along the Street: They got thro' the Town as well as they cou'd & took the Shap Road. An Express was sent immediately to Penrith at what happen'd at Kendale & we just now hear from Penrith (viz<sup>t</sup> 8 at night) that as the 116 Soldiers are yet there, they are resolv'd to give them a warm Reception if they come that way & the Beacon [is] now on Fire to alarm the country to come in—Several people go from hence [to] Penrith this night & many more will go to-morrow morning. Its suppos'd . . . of their Chiefs are in this Party & the most valuable Effects being they . . . several led Horses as Sumpters; And some make it a Question whether one of those fine Ladys be not in Reality the Pretended Prince. If they [chang]e their journey & go thro' Penrith I hope they will be taken, they certainly [re]ach no farther than Shap this night. I have to-day been at M<sup>r</sup> Paylers where I saw a Letter to M<sup>rs</sup> Robson from . . . ram that says the Duke by his Secretary S<sup>r</sup> Everard Fawknor had wrote Lord Lonsdale who is there to desire that he wou'd give orders for

hindering [by] all methods possible the March of the Rebels thro' Westmorland and [Cu]mberland; and that his Lordship had taken proper care so to do—This will I hope make it difficult for any of the 120 to escape & also [by] destroying the Roads & Bridges for the main Body to pass.

'Tis now high Time to begin to thank you for the Favour of your Letter and news and to spare you the further Trouble of reading what perhaps may not be worth it. I have great pleasure in thinking that you have quite lost your Cold but shall have much more to see you well at York again which I hope for in a Short Time. I beg my Compl<sup>ts</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> Garforth & wish I cou'd hear of his being perfectly well. M<sup>rs</sup> Dring is but indifferent & must God help her be much worse before she is better: She is so good a Creature that I heartily wish the propagation of our Species had (for her sake) been a less Evil to the poor women. She joins her Compl<sup>ts</sup> to you & M<sup>r</sup> Garforth to those of D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Your most obliged Serv<sup>t</sup> & obed<sup>t</sup> Kinsman  
Jerom Dring.

I believe the City is now pretty well quieted ab<sup>t</sup> their new Governors for I hear nothing of them. Old Selby has two Centinels at his Door Day & night ever since the Gun was fir'd w<sup>ch</sup> I formerly mentioned but no further Discovery is made for w<sup>ch</sup> Lord Mayor has offer'd a Reward of 10<sup>l</sup>.

To The Rev<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Dring to be left at M<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Ellis's at the George Inn in Hull per M<sup>r</sup> Tho. Cordley.

Brough 18 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1745.

My Lord. I have just time to tell you I have rece<sup>d</sup> a letter from M<sup>r</sup> Brown of Orton that Gen<sup>l</sup> Oglethorpe is in his house & that the town is full of our forces Our Mess<sup>r</sup> was amongst them & the Duke of Cumberland has taken the Rear Guard of the Rebels at Shap & has sent an Express to Appleby to sunmond all the Country to [join] his forces at Browholm as soon as possible this day with such Arms as they can get & persue & take the rest. Yours & I Lamb.

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir. The above is a Copy of an Express to my Lord Irwin from the Post Master of Brough upon its arrivall all the Bells was ordered to ring & we are hourly



expecting another account of their total defeat it is so late that I have not time to add at present but hopes to write more fully by tomorrows post.

Excuse hast from Rev<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>r</sup> most  
hble Serv<sup>t</sup> Thruscross Topham.

Pray pres<sup>t</sup> my Duty to my Master I am  
sorry he is so bad in his cold.

18 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1745 10 a black night.

To The Rev<sup>d</sup> end M<sup>r</sup> Dring att the Rev<sup>d</sup> end  
M<sup>r</sup> Withers in Hull. By M<sup>r</sup> Cordley.

York 18<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 9 at night.

Dear Sir. About an hour ago came the  
following Letter by Express directed to Lord  
Irwin (who is here) from the Post Master  
of Brough:

My Lord. I have just now receiv<sup>d</sup> a  
Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Burn of Orton that Gen<sup>l</sup>  
Oglethorp is in his House & that the Town  
is full of our Forces; Our Messenger was  
amongst them & the Duke of Cumberland  
has taken the Rear Guard of the Rebels at  
Shapp & has sent an Express to Appleby to  
summon all the Country to join his Forces at  
Brouham as soon as possible this Day with  
such Arms as they can get to pursue & take  
the rest. I am &c.

I Lamb

Brough Dec<sup>r</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>

Upon Receipt of this Letter most of  
the Bells in York are now ringing.

By a letter this Day from M<sup>r</sup> Close of  
Richmond he says that a Messenger with an  
Express from the Duke to M. Wade came  
there (where 2400 of Wade's Army then  
were) yesterday: S<sup>r</sup> Conyers Darcy & many  
other Gentlemen went to the Messenger to  
know his Errand—He said the Duke on  
receiving an Express from London was  
marching back to Garstang & was leaving  
the pursuit; but on his receiving a second  
Express he turn<sup>d</sup> a<sup>b</sup>t & continu<sup>d</sup> to follow  
the Rebels: The contents of the last  
Express were that Adm<sup>l</sup> Vernon had fallen  
in with the French Transports & taken &  
destroyed 16000 men: but I'm afraid this  
will not prove true as we have had no further  
Acc<sup>t</sup> of it w<sup>ch</sup> we shou<sup>d</sup> have had if the Fact  
had been so.

I hope to have much more good news to  
send you by to-morrow's post w<sup>ch</sup> I will

not fail to do shou<sup>d</sup> there be any. I beg  
my Service to M<sup>r</sup> Garforth & am in Hast

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Your most obliged & obed<sup>t</sup> Kinsman  
Jerom Dring.

Brouham is 7 miles from Shapp & very  
near Emmott Bridge.

To The Rev<sup>d</sup> end M<sup>r</sup> Dring att the Rev<sup>d</sup> end  
M<sup>r</sup> Withers in Hull. (York postmark.)

York 19<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1745.

Dear Sir. Were it not in performance of  
my promise to write to you by each Post  
added to the pleasure I have in this as well  
as in all other Respects to pay my Duty to  
you I shou<sup>d</sup> not have troubled you by this  
post; for since the Express to L<sup>d</sup> Irwin w<sup>ch</sup>  
came last night & w<sup>ch</sup> I hope you have  
before this reaches you receiv<sup>d</sup> from M<sup>r</sup>  
Cordley we have had nothing but the Letter  
w<sup>ch</sup> I send you on the other side, for w<sup>ch</sup> our  
wise Magistracy sent yesterday to Skipton (I  
think they might as well have sent him to  
Hull) w<sup>ch</sup> is at least 40 miles from the nearest  
part of either the Duke's or Rebels Army—  
We think it very odd if the Express to L<sup>d</sup>  
Irwin was true that in all this Time it shou<sup>d</sup>  
not have been confirm<sup>d</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> makes me begin  
to fear we have been a Rejoicing out of  
pocket. I drunk Coffee with your Sister this  
afternoon; she is well & desires her Love to  
you and Duty to your Uncle—I was to put  
in a word also for Miss Nisbet. My Family  
is pretty well and begs to be thought happy  
when it hears of your welfare. I desire my  
Complem<sup>ts</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> Garforth and am D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>r</sup>  
most obed<sup>t</sup> Kinsman Jerom Dring.

I believe this Letter is directed to the  
Recorder & that the writer of it keeps an  
Ale House or an Inn.

Skipton Wednesday night 10 o'clock.

The Duke's Army was at Lancaster on  
Monday night & the advanc<sup>d</sup> Guard a<sup>b</sup>t 3  
miles nearer Kendal at w<sup>ch</sup> place I saw  
Wade's Horse, the Yorkshire Hunters &  
several Hussars march by at 9 o'clock Tues-  
day morn<sup>g</sup>. I spoke w<sup>th</sup> several of the  
Hunters who told me the Horse & Dragoons  
were all to march to Penrith that night.  
About two Hours after the Duke came up  
who had just rece<sup>d</sup> an Express (as 'twas  
reported) that the Rebels Baggage was stopt

on this side Penrith by the Country people digging Pits in the narrow Roads. I saw a person who came out of Kendal last night who reported that the Forces went thro' Kendal in great Hast only taking a Glass of wine &c. The Rebels left Kendal at 9 Monday morning—A Messenger from the Duke to M. Wade came hither Monday night with orders for M. Wade's Army to march for Cumberland; he is now return'd & says he left the Army at Catherick, Pearse-Bridge & the neighbouring Places & that they did march—He further told us he had with him a Letter for Lord Lonsdale from the Duke w<sup>th</sup> an Acc<sup>t</sup> of Adm<sup>l</sup> Vernon having sunk & taken a considerable number of Transports—He also told us that the Duke stopt some time at Preston intending to return for the South; but on receiving the above Acc<sup>t</sup> declared he wou'd pursue the Villians with all Hast. W<sup>m</sup> Chippendale.

After comparing this w<sup>th</sup> what I sent you by Cordley you'll find it a notable Acc<sup>t</sup> for a Messenger to bring who was sent on purpose to bring the latest and most authentic Acc<sup>ts</sup>; for you'll observe that this Fellow is at least two Days march behind Acc<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> came 24 Hours ago.

For The Rever<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Dring at M<sup>r</sup> Ralph Peacocks Merchant in Hull York.

Free M<sup>r</sup> Blackett.

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> It is currently reported here this morning from Cumberlan<sup>d</sup> both by the Carriers & others, That all that County & Westm<sup>d</sup> are in arms with their Scyths & such weapons as they can get, That 90 of the Rebels horse with 10 led horses not loaden w<sup>ch</sup> by the small bulk seemed to be money on Sunday came into ye County in great haste & confusion, that the Country people hunted & pursu'd them & forc<sup>d</sup> them out of their way tho they had been turned from it, & twas hopd they would not get to Carlisle, That Emmot bridge was guarded by the 100 men sent formerly by Marshall Wade & also by the people of Country. That Lancaster Bridge was broken down wh stopt their main Army till the Duke came up with them & that the D had several expresses to stop if possible those 90 Horsemen so we expect an Acc<sup>t</sup> of a complet victory every hour; The D. of Ancaster's Regim<sup>t</sup> are expected here in a

day or two, I send this Acc<sup>t</sup> wh tho' not confirm'd by any authority to be depended on yet in hopes its true

I am in haste Y<sup>r</sup> humble serv<sup>t</sup>  
G. G. Dec<sup>r</sup> 17

Sir.

Brough<sup>br</sup> 18, 1745.

I have just rec<sup>d</sup> a Lett<sup>r</sup> from M<sup>r</sup> Burn of Orton, y<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Oglethorpe is in his house. The Town is full of our forces. They have taken ye Rear guard of ye Rebels at Shap. The Duke of Cumberland has sent an Express to Appulby to summon all y<sup>e</sup> country People to joyn his forces at Brougham as soon as possible y<sup>s</sup> day w<sup>th</sup> such arms as they can get to pursue & take ye rest.

York The above is a copy of an Express just arriv'd.

For The Revr<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Dring at M<sup>r</sup> Ralph Peacocks Merchant Hull. Free M<sup>r</sup> Blackett. [York postmark without date or signature but in same hand as the previous.]

By an express from Penreth we hear that Lord Kilmarnock's son & several Gentlemen & Highlanders about 17 came thither & demanded of Postm. ffresh Horses, & billets for 1000 men, but being told the Yorksh Hunters were at Appleby, they went away p<sup>t</sup>tending for Appleby, but went for L<sup>d</sup> Lonsdale's seat, That a party of Volunteers from Penrith pursu'd them & defeated them & took 10 Prisoners, L<sup>d</sup> Kilm. son & Gent escap'd into a wood w<sup>h</sup> the Volunteers are endeavouring to find out, only one of our men is wounded but all the Prison<sup>rs</sup> have suffered. Warrington Bridge is broken down so Rebels cannot get into Cheshire. The Inclos'd is an orig. Letter from a sailor on board the Privateer who took the fr. ship on board of w<sup>h</sup> is the P<sup>t</sup>tenders second son: His wife lives at Sunderland.

For M<sup>rs</sup> Eleanor Saunderson in Sunderland. My Dear—We have been out upon another cruise Down in the North Seas, and has taken another prize which will be very advantageous to us; she is a French Snow mounts 14 carriage Guns; and 123 men on board, the Greater part of them Soldiers and Scotch Noblemen—We have got the names of some of them which is as follows—One James Stewart which we are well assured is

the Pretenders son, another the Earl of Derwentwater, the third is My Lord Drummond; the fourth is my Lord Navin, with 24 more whose names we cannot as yet tell, they were going for Montrose in Scotland, there to Land but we took them before they could reach their Port, to their great mortification, they Little expected it, She has got new Cloaths and accoutrements for the Rebels Army in Scotland, for 1500 men, And likewise money for them, but we have made no search for it as yet it being convey'd amongst the Ballast, Our Captain says she is the richest Prize that has been taken since the Commencement of the war, which we hope to find true—We are this minute comed into the Downs.

[Without date, or signature, or postmark.]

(To be continued.)



## On a Recent Find of Roman Fibulæ, etc., near Burton.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

**B**ETWEEN Buxton and Chelmorton, but known only to a few of the more enterprising tourists, is the narrow limestone cleft of Deepdale. In 1884 Mr. Salt, of Buxton, first discovered that a cave in this little valley had been inhabited. He occasionally visited the cave for two or three years, obtaining from thence various potsherds and bones. In 1889 other townsmen of Buxton, notably Mr. Robert Millett, became interested in the cave, with the result that a great store of bones and much broken pottery were brought to light. The bones were submitted to the best of all authorities on such subjects, Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., with the result that they were found to include bear (*ursus arctos*), red deer, sheep, goat, short-horned Celtic ox (*bos longifrons*), horse, fox, hare, etc. At the depth whence the bones were obtained, about three feet, there were various traces of early man, including flint scrapers and arrow-heads and rough pottery. Some of the potsherds that were found

about two feet below the surface on December 27, 1889, and on January 14, 1890, were submitted to the present writer. They presented an extraordinary variety, from the most delicate and elaborate Italian make, as well as excellent Samian, and Rhone valley cream ware, down to the home-made samples of different parts of Roman Britain.

A circular bronze fibula, with a raised central boss, and with six projecting cusps at equal intervals round the margin, beautifully moulded after the fashion of a circular buckler or target, was also found here at the end of 1889. This was exhibited in London, and pronounced to be of a good and unique pattern.

At the suggestion of the Derbyshire Archæological Society, the owner of the cave took steps during the past year to prevent trespass and casual grubbing for remains. At the end of October and beginning of November, 1890, Mr. Salt resumed some careful digging with interesting and full results. Within the cave he found another example of the hitherto unique circular target brooch, of exactly the same well-finished pattern, but not from the same mould, being a trifle smaller.

Just outside the cave, two feet below the surface, a great number of small articles were uncovered, for the most part close together. They include various fragments of bronze and iron ornaments, glass beads, a spindle whorl, polished bone hafts, and several perfect fibulæ or brooches, as well as details of a Romano-British lady's toilet. These have been all catalogued by me for the journal of the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society. I am here enabled to give Mr. Bailey's drawings, with a very brief description of the more important.

Fig. 1 is a large fine fibula of bronze, silvered and enamelled,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. The bow is rounded and ornamented with an effective boss in the highest part. The nose of the bow is also well treated. The back part of the bow is enlarged in a cup-shaped form to cover the upper part of the spiral spring, of which the pin formed a continuous part. The bow is beautifully prolonged at the back, and ends in a ring for suspension. This is an unusual and

very good specimen. It has been suggested that this fibula looks like the model of a Roman catapult, particularly in the spring arrangement on the under side. The metal of this and of the other specimens here

from the other specimens, being an amalgam of silver and quicksilver. As will be at once seen from the drawing, it is a good specimen, with hinged pin complete, of very graceful harp-like design, and beautifully chased at the spring of the bow.

Fig. 4 is a circular bronze fibula, with movable pin complete. It is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches



FIG. 1.

illustrated have been carefully tested, and are pronounced to be bronze with silver enamel, which is uncommon with Roman finds, and is after the fashion of modern Norwegian as well as Japanese enamels.

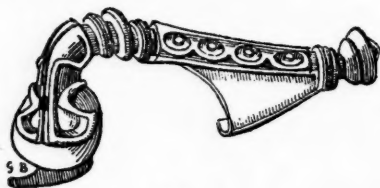


FIG. 2.

Fig. 2 is a smaller example of a fibula of somewhat the same style as the last; its length is  $2\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The bow is highly arched, and the pattern beautifully wrought.

Fig. 3 is a fibula which is now of a delicate green colour. It differs somewhat in metal

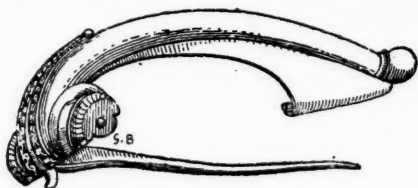


FIG. 3.

in diameter. This is a ring brooch of the Celtic type, which has often been found of plain bronze in Ireland.

Fig. 5 is a set of silver-plated bronze toilet accessories, intended to hang at a lady's girdle. It consists of three parts, all hinged so as to work separately—nail-cleaner, tweezers for hair, and ear-pick. Size: length  $3\frac{3}{10}$  inches, breadth  $\frac{7}{10}$  inch. It is most exceptional to

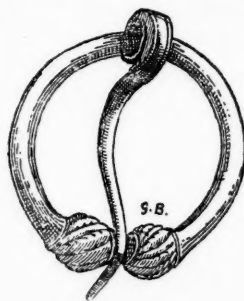


FIG. 4.

find this combined article in perfect condition.

Fig. 6 is a remarkable piece that can be best understood by the drawing. It is 1 inch broad by 2 inches long; but it is obviously broken off in its length. The reverse is smooth. The effective bold pattern on the obverse is of separate make, and has been applied with six small rivets, two of which are missing. It may have been intended to attach to the chatelaine, but if so, what could



have been its use? It has evidently been hinged, though this may have been for the attachment of a buckle. The metal is thin and rather flexible, save where the ornament is attached. Can it have been part of the fillet or bandeau (*tania, vitta*) worn round the hair by young Roman women? Occasionally the fillet was made of pliant metal.

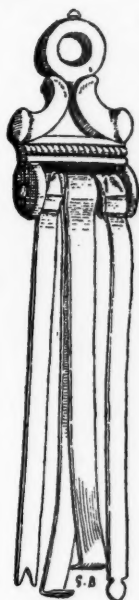


FIG. 5.

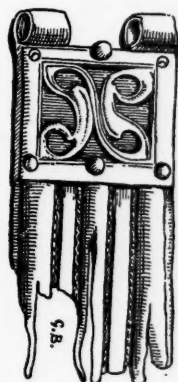


FIG. 6.

The large and varied collection of brooches and other ladies' small ornaments (of which those illustrated only form a part), in this remote cave, seems to point to the concealing of this jewellery by thieves, or to the collection of discarded or damaged specimens by some late cave-dweller after the Roman occupation of Buxton had ceased. At all events, it seems absurd to imagine that the wearers of these brooches ever lived in these limestone crevices.



## The Horse in England in the Sixteenth Century.

By THE HON. HAROLD DILLON.

**I**N considering the horses of the Middle Ages, it must be remembered that so far as the animals used by the military classes were concerned there was a vast difference between those employed for the field and those for the times of peace. In the field the knight had his war horses for fighting on, his sumpter horses for bearing his baggage, etc., and besides these, easy-going hobbies for riding when not in the immediate presence of the enemy. In the times of peace, besides the hobbies and the horses for ordinary use as above, there were others properly called coursers, trained and used specially for the exercises of the lists. These would be stout animals, trained to bear the trappings and armour worn by them at tournaments and jousts, and in the latter case a short gallop of some hundred yards or more, repeated at intervals as the turn of their masters to engage their adversaries came round, was about all the horse had to do. In early times the jousting or riding with spears, either sharp or blunt, appears to have been in the open space within the lists or barriers enclosing the exercising ground; but in about 1443 we find that, owing to some combatants riding unfairly and endeavouring to jostle their antagonists rather than to meet them lance to lance, a new arrangement was introduced. This was a screen running nearly the whole length of the lists and separating the combatants, so that the horses were kept apart. This screen, originally of canvas or "toile," which word in the English form of tilt is familiar to us, as in the case of the tilt or canvas covering of a waggon or boat, and in the military term wadmilt still to be found in lists of stores for the artillery; this word came in time to be associated with, and eventually to give a name to the place. Hence we have to tilt, the tilt-yard, etc. Even in Shakespeare's time the word had become a verb, and the site of the tilt-yard

at Westminster, where on fête-days jousting and similar sports were held at the back of the present Horse Guards, has survived in the name of the tilt-guard still stationed near that place. As the toile or tilt came into general use, we find in challenges for such sports the height of this screen specified. It was soon found that a stout timber screen was necessary, and so the original canvas barrier in its later form ceased to convey any idea of its original meaning. It may be mentioned here that the canvas or toile was also used in hunting, or rather in those slaughters of wild beasts under favourable conditions to the sportsmen which seem to have been so pleasing to our ancestors, and were even indulged in by the late aged Emperor of Germany. In the National Gallery is a large picture by Velasquez of such a scene; all sorts of game have been enclosed in high screens of canvas, and are being killed by the hunters. The office of Master of the King's Toils was one of importance at court, and the expression "the toils of the hunter" is familiar to all. The canvas in some cases was used as the netting is nowadays at battues, to make a hot corner, but we have improved on the old plan, as the netting, besides offering a less visible obstacle to game, enables the shooters to see from outside what their victims are doing. To return to the tilt or timber-screen, this was in many cases so high that the knights jousting could only see the heads of their adversaries over the barrier, and consequently in most cases only the heads and shoulders and left-hand side of the latter were liable to be struck by a well-directed lance. Meyrick, in his elucidation of the rules laid down for the jousts by Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, fell into a curious error from not understanding the arrangement, and refers to the forfeiture of points by anyone striking the tilt, which he took to be the tuiles or armour hanging from the body and covering and protecting the upper part of the thighs, whereas the screen is meant; besides, it would be an impossibility to strike one's adversary even as low as the waist. Striking the tilt was an awkward and clumsy failure, just like playing into the net at lawn tennis. We have, however, strayed far from our subject, and must return.

Among the valuable manuscripts in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of London is a large volume containing the greater portion of the inventory of the property of King Henry VIII. at his death. This inventory, which was drawn up in the first year of the reign of his son and successor Edward VI., contains lists of every possible sort of property of which a sovereign could be personally possessed, such as arms, armour, jewels, glass, furniture, plate, church vestments, horses, etc. The list of the horses included notes concerning the studs or races, as they were called, in various parts of England, and the numbers of animals at each place. Being unacquainted with equine matters, and at the same time anxious to see what had been written on the English horse of this date, the usual books of reference on the subject were looked up, but with one exception there was but little recorded of the numbers, qualities, or value of the horse in England before the reign of Charles II., when the racing tastes of that merry monarch brought the noble animal more under the notice of writers.

It is proposed, therefore, to put together as a whet for other inquirers, who may start with minds better prepared than the writer as regards knowledge of the animal, some few of the facts concerning the horse in the middle of the sixteenth century, so far as concerns England, to be found in the calendars of State Papers, and we must only hope that someone may find it sufficiently interesting to take up the subject more fully, and to supply such knowledge of the subject as we are totally unable to afford. We will then conclude with a short statement as to the numbers and state of the royal studs in England in 1547.

The horse has been considered from very early times a suitable present for monarchs, and the household accounts of all our English kings make mention of gifts of these animals both between sovereigns and the king and his subjects. For war purposes of course this may be well understood, and when we consider what an important feature of our history our old forest laws were, as well as the national liking for sport, it is clear that such presents were most acceptable by all classes.

What were the special points of a horse in Tudor times may be judged by the spirited description of that of Adonis in Shakespeare's exquisite poem, and his plays are full of references to the animal.

But the English horse par excellence seems to have been the hobby, and as early as 1445 Margaret of Anjou is mentioned as sending an ambling hobby to the Marchioness d'Este. That these animals were in request on the Continent is evident when we find Hercules, Duke of Ferrara, in 1498, sending Biasio de Birago to this country to get leave of Henry VII. to fetch over hobbies for the Duke. Henry wrote that the recent wars had made the animals very scarce, but all assistance should be rendered. The result was that ten amblerers were obtained, and Henry himself sent two as a present.

In 1502 Henry VII., on receiving from the Venetian Ambassador a fine horse, sent him one of the English hobbies, which he says are very scarce.

In the regulations for the composition of the Royal Body Guard of Henry VII., the first instance of a force in this country of the nature of a standing army, each gentleman of the corps was to have his harness complete with two *double horses*, at least, for himself, etc.

In 1509 we find the Senate (of Venice) sending an ambassador to Henry VIII. with eight horses as a present, and this is by no means the last occasion on which that town chose horses as a suitable gift. It does certainly seem a rather strange class of present for Venice to make, when we consider that though the town possesses some of the finest equestrian statues in Europe, it is probable that no horse trod the soil of Venice until our countryman, Lord Byron, appeared with one there. It is not, we believe, reported that even Banks with his performing horse ever visited the place.

In 1513 Henry VIII., when preparing for his wars with France, did not neglect the mounted branch of his army, for Badoer, the Venetian Ambassador, reports that there were 9,000 or 10,000 heavy-barded cavalry, 8,000 light horse, and 2,000 mounted bowmen in the expeditionary force.

In 1514 the Marquis of Mantua sent over a valuable present of horses to Henry VIII.,

who was extremely pleased with them. Giovanni Ratto relates how Henry, on receiving them, kept going from one nobleman to another, saying, "What think you of these mares? they were sent me by my cousin the Marquis of Mantua." When he saw them move he declared he had never seen finer animals in his life. The French Duke de Longueville, who had been captured at Terrouanne, also praised them as being more valuable than any at the French Court. Henry then saw the "bright bay" put through his paces in the Spanish fashion by Ratto, and on asking if that were not the best of the lot, and being told he had judged correctly, he patted the horse, saying, "So ho, my minion." Henry had, indeed, rightly judged, for it was this "Mantuan barb" for which his owner had refused its weight in silver, preferring to make it a present to Henry. The English King was, of course, anxious to make some return for this gift; but though Ratto said that all the Marquis wanted was Henry's love, he hinted that English hobbies and three couple of staunch hounds would be acceptable. No wonder they were fine animals, for the Marquis, to ingratiate himself with Henry, had shown his envoy all his mares, bidding him choose the best for his master. This the messenger declined to do, but a good selection was made for the King, and Ratto, who brought them over, was commissioned to place at his disposal the whole of the Duke's stud of Barbary mares of "miche" and of jennets, besides adding, with Eastern politeness, that the Marquis's territory, children, etc., were also at his service. Henry no doubt acted on the hint, for he was a generous prince, and if his English favourites felt his bounty, foreigners were very often loud in their praise of his generosity.

Henry often rode two of these horses—Altobello and Governatore, but preferred the latter, a finer horse than which he declared he had never ridden. This presumably was the "bright bay." All the accounts of Henry speak of him as a fine rider, amongst his many accomplishments, and as he wanted to see if Ratto knew what a good horse was, he mounted him on one recently sent to him by the Duke of Urbino. Ratto put the horse through his paces in a way that made

the King ask if he had ever ridden it before, and he endeavoured to persuade him to enter his service, promising him handsome pay. Ratto, however, was loyal to his master while polite to the King, and declined.

The hobbies wished for were sent in charge of Sir Griffith Don, some for the Marquis and others for his wife; but Henry declared they were intended only as evidence of his goodwill, not being worthy to be called a gift.

Henry's taste for horses was well known, and when the King of Spain, in October, 1515, wanted to get his help against France, he sent over two horses fully comparisoned and a valuable sword, the whole, according to Wolsey, worth not less than 100,000 ducats, and well deserved by Henry for what he had already done for Spain; but the help hinted at was not given.

1515. Under this year there is a letter from Sir Richard Jerningham to the King from Tournay, in which he says that he knows where two or three good tilt-horses may be had, "and it be not for that feat for the Tilt, they be but roylles for any other feat."

It may be interesting to note what Polydore Vergil, writing to this Marquis of Mantua in 1511, said about the English horses, of which he had been commissioned to purchase some. He says good horses here were scarce, for they were not well treated when young—were trained too young and worked too hard. He, however, obtained and sent eight hobbies.

In 1516 Sir Robert Wingfield mentions three hobbies sent by Henry to the Emperor, who tried them, and admired their beauty and rich apparel.

In 1518 Sir John Wiltsher writes from Calais to Henry VIII.: "Sir Griffith Donne has arrived at Calais with the goodliest lot of mares of the realm of Naples and others of Turkey, such as I have never seen in these parts, so as your grace shall be within a short while out of danger of any prince for coursers of Naples. There is especially a great bay mare which is *hey steryng* (? high stepping). They are well shipped and at their ease. I would be sorry if any miscarried."

In 1518 Francis Gonzaga, Marquis of

Mantua, writing from Mantua to Henry VIII., says he was anxious to send his Majesty a present of horses, but when his eldest son Frederick was in France he had parted with his best; but he has a new breed which he thinks will be as good as any, and will send them when ready.

When Henry was making preparations in 1518 for the gorgeous display of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, Cardinal Campeggio hinted to the Marquis that horses were also being sought for.

In 1519, April 9, Alphonso da Este, Duke of Ferrara, writes to Henry VIII. that he was glad of the visit of Gregory Casalis of Bologna, who came to buy war-horses for the King. He was grieved he had none fit for that purpose, but showed him his stud and allowed him to choose what he pleased. The two that pleased most were of the breed of Isabella, Duchess of Milan. One he thinks will please his Majesty. The other is not so well broken. He would gladly have sent better, but the breed of horses in Naples and Italy generally is very much degenerated. He had given him 200 patterns of bridles (*frena multi formica*) to take to his Majesty.

In 1520 Fabricius de Colonna writes to Henry VIII. from Naples that he has received his letters by Sir Gregory de Casalis, and also a horse. Of the two horses in his possession, on one of which Henry had set his mind, and which the writer values more than his own eyes, one had been promised to the Emperor. Wishing, however, to serve the King, he had allowed Sir Gregory de Casalis to make the selection, and he had chosen the best, "which has no fellow in Italy."

In May the same year Sir Richard Wingfield, who was at Paris, informs the King that this day his fellow Parker left for Calais with seven good coursers; he hears they are "the most esteemed pieces that were in Italy, especially the one sent by Sir Fabricio." Their fellows, all their beauty considered, are not to be found on the far side of the mountains. "Is sure that this is a subject that shall be nothing tedious to the King. Two days after their arrival at Calais they will be ready for the King, for I never saw or heard horses to be so far led in such plight and courage as they be in."



In July, 1520, among the expenses of Sir Edward Guildford are the following items: "Money laid out by Raff Broke, coming after with the King's great horses to Calais."

"Toll of all the great horses bought in Flanders, £6." Hobbies given to the King of Castile and "my lady" are mentioned.

Among the expenses of Sir Edward Guildford and others for horses, etc., for the King's Army are: "for several men going about to see horses."

	£	s.	d.
For a bay horse, with cut ears, bought of Antoine de Brausse, and given by the King to Sir William Kingston, 140 crowns =	...	44	6 8
A bay horse at Clery	...	20	0 0
To Jacotyn de Bornemacker, riding about the country to seek horses, 18d. per diem			
A bay horse with shorn mane, 120 gold guilders.			
Black pied horse	...	12	13 4
Gray horse with cut ears	...	37	6 8
Black bald horse	...	10	0 0
Bay pied horse	...	13	6 8
2 young bays	...	41	13 4
1 gray horse	...	79	13 4
Horses for the King's army.			
2 sorel horses	...	8	17 7
A Black horse, 65/4. Gray ambling gelding	...	8	8 0
A White horse, 56/. A powesse horse (? Powys-land, or Welsh)	...	4	13 4
A powesse gelding, 65/4. A dunned horse, 74/7½.			
Gray pied with cut ears	...	50	0 0

On April 27, 1522, the Admiral of Castile writes to Henry VIII. from Victoria that he would be glad to send Henry some Castilian and Sicilian horses. At the same date Thomas Hannibal informs Wolsey, writing from Victoria, that the English horses will not do for "this country."

In November, 1522, Henry VIII. sent two hobbies and some hounds to Frederic, Marquis of Mantua, with a signed letter.

In May, 1523, we find English hobbies still sought for by the Marquis; and Casalis, writing from London, complains of the

scarcity of good ones. He and the Master of the Horse had looked for them, but there were only a few to send, and these had been delayed, as Baptiste, who had brought over horses before the winter, would not venture till then to take any back. Casalis, however, tells the Marquis that as hunting was now beginning (times are changed), there would be many packs, and some, no doubt, worthy the Marquis's own; but Henry would not send greyhounds which would do no credit to their country.

In 1526 Henry sent Francis twelve hounds and twelve horses.

In 1527 Angustino Scarpinello, the Milanese Ambassador, writing to his master, Francesco Sforza, notes that the best way to secure the protection of the King and Cardinal would be by supplying the King with horses, arms, hawks and the like, and Wolsey to be offered a pension of 12,000 ducats.

In October, 1531, Francis presented to Henry six *pièces de cheval*, and next day Henry made a similar present to Francis.

When, a year later, Henry and Francis met between Calais and Boulogne, at the latter place Francis gave him six coursers of his own breed, the handsomest he had in his stable. Afterwards Henry gave him six coursers and six hobbies.

The horses for war purposes were trained to carry great weights of armour both for man and beast, and in 1523 Cæsar Feramorci writes to Henry that the Emperor is sending him six Spanish horses, partly broken in to heavy armour, of which four are for himself. That some training was necessary, there is no doubt; and the fact that on one occasion at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, Henry ran so many courses that one of his best coursers died the same night, shows that he was hardly more severe with human beings than with his animals.

At this meeting, in 1520, of the two sovereigns many gifts of horses were exchanged between Henry and Francis, and we have numerous accounts of the animals ridden by those present, among which we may mention the following. The English are mentioned as not being so well mounted as the French.

On the 9th of June Francis gave Henry a

bay, which does not seem to have been a great success, for on the 10th, when Henry rode him, it is mentioned that owing to there being no *counter-bits* the horses swerved often. Francis rode "Dappled Duke," of the Mantuan breed, and this he politely exchanged for one of Henry's Neapolitan horses of an inferior kind, besides six coursers, which, with some gold bracelets, were a return for a rich collar of jewels received from Henry.

On the 11th Henry rode a bay of the breed belonging to the Duke of Termini of Naples. On the 13th a high wind and dust rendered tilting impossible, from which it appears that the sport was rather a mild image of war. Next day Henry, having admired a horse belonging to Mons. l'Escu, which had been trained to *curtsey* twice to the ladies, its generous owner gave it to the King. On the 13th a high wind again interfered with the sport, three out of five spears being lost; and we are told that Henry's last present to Francis in the horse line turned out to be no good.

On the 16th Francis rode "Mantellino," which carried him well for twelve courses, but then had to be changed, as he swerved. On the 18th Francis presented Henry with six chargers, including his Mozancha mare and Messire Ludovico's sorrel horse. The mare, we are told, was worth the whole lot. However, Henry rode and admired the others, which were of the Mantuan breed. A year before this Giustiniani mentioned in a letter to Venice that Henry was a capital horseman, and a fine jouter.

With regard to the heavy-weight horses, they were specially trained for the purpose, and in 1523 Cæsar Feramorci, writing to Henry, tells him that the Emperor was sending him some Spanish horses, partly broken in to heavy armour. Hall mentions that at the Battle of the Spurs the French cut off their bards in order to escape more quickly; and though we know that these bards, or horse-armour, were often made of cuir bouilly instead of metal, the heat must have been very fatiguing to the animals. The armoury in the Tower of London will give an idea of the metal bards most commonly in use; but in 1515 Wingfield reported to Henry that the Emperor had given to the

King of Poole (Poland) two coursers, all covered with steel to the fetlock and round the belly, save in the spurring-place. A picture of such armour is to be seen still in the Vienna arsenal, and Hewitt, in his work on *Arms and Armour*, reproduces the leg-defences there shown.

Besides the horses for war and pseudo-military purposes, and the hobbies for riding, there were, no doubt, others required for the pleasures of the chase. Fox-hunting, we know, is a sport that has long been popular in this country, though many may not be aware that it dates back at least to the fourteenth century, as is proved by the license granted in the seventh year of Edward I. to Adam de Eveningham to hunt the fox in the King's chases and warrens of Holderness, except in fence times. The fence times have no doubt changed, as may be seen from Casalis' letter, already quoted. Gregory Cromwell, however, in October, 1531, mentions the sport in one of his letters.

In 1533 the German Princes, Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Ernest and Francis, Dukes of Luxemburg, applied to Henry for license for their agents to purchase ambling horses in England. But according to the Duke of Mantua's agent, writing in 1537, "owing to the late wars and insurrections," the animals were difficult to obtain. It is curious how foreigners continued for many years to seek these hobbies and ambling horses, at the same time that they depreciate them in their reports to their Governments.

The Venetian Barbaro, in 1551, says nothing of English horses, but remarks that Ireland produces good ones.

Soranzo, in 1550, says that English horses are not good for war, and they have not many foreign ones.

In 1555 Gio Michiel, Venet. Ambassador, mentions that an ambassador from Queen Bonna of Poland had bought several fine horses as presents for Mary, and says England produces a greater number of horses than any other region in Europe, but the horses are weak, and of bad wind, fed merely on grass, being, like sheep and all other cattle, kept in field or pasture at all seasons, the mildness of the climate admitting of this, they cannot stand much work,

nor are they held in much account. But, nevertheless, as they are mettlesome and high-couraged, more especially if they happen to be Welsh, when in the field they are said to do fairly, according to their small strength, for reconnoitring and foraging, and to harass the enemy, and they would do much better if they were better fed. With regard to heavy horse good for men-at-arms, the island does not produce any, except a few in Wales, and an equally small amount from the Crown studs, so the country cannot have any considerable quantity of heavy horse; the need of this sort of cavalry being by degrees ascertained, and as all lords, barons, and prelates are bound to keep a certain amount of them for the defence of the kingdom, and for the service of the Crown, all those who have the means, finding it more advantageous, endeavour to form studs of their own. The heavy horse, therefore, now seen are all foreign, imported from Flanders, the Queen having chosen all persons to provide the amount assigned them, lest from want of horses the thing should fall into disuse, as it was doing.

In 1557 Annibale Litolfi writes to Guglielmo Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua: "In England there are studs of horses, almost all of them for the saddle, but they cannot stand fatigue, having weak feet. The studs were handsomer and better than at present, before King Edward destroyed the monasteries, "as the abbots and bishops attended to them more than these *milordi* do."

Perhaps the two following extracts will give some clue to this desire to possess English hobbies. In 1516 Galeazzo wrote to Henry, begging that he would let him have four good hobbies, and that Wolsey would oblige him also. He adds that he is only a boy of sixty years old, and needs nags that go easy.

In 1549 Lord Paget writes to the Protector Somerset that as the Emperor is advancing in years, and desires to ride easily, he suggests that his Grace should, by Lord Cobham, present him on his coming to Gravelines with six hackneys of mean stature and going safely, four in the King's name, and four in that of his Grace, which will be very kindly taken.

According to the inventory of Henry VIII.'s stable, there were studs or races at the fol-

lowing places: Warwick, Malmesbury, Estermayne in Wales, and some other place in the principality not exactly specified.

The list divides the animals at each place into various heads, as Flanders mares, English mares, fillies of two years, yearlings and suckers; also colts of from three and two years, and yearlings and suckers.

At Warwick, where the animals were under the charge of Christopher Erington, yeoman of the King's stud and race, there were at Henry's death fifty-five Flanders, and forty-six English mares; sixty fillies of different ages, and 100 colts.

The stud at Malmesbury was in charge of Lancelot Sacker, another of the King's yeomen, and at this time consisted of forty-one Flemish and thirty-four English mares, and fifty-three fillies and as many colts. At Estermayne, which was under the care of Thomas Gwillam, seven Flemish and 103 English mares are noted, and but fifteen fillies and five colts; but it is mentioned that the suckers of each sex are not included, they not having been certified. At the other stud in Wales, which was in charge of Morris Gough, twelve stallands, or stallions, and 286 mares are enumerated; while some 114 fillies and 102 colts are mentioned as moieties of the whole number in the place, which seems to imply that the King only had half the produce of this stud as his property. The suckers of both sexes also are not certified. The whole amounts to 1,083 animals. The deaths which occurred between the date of the enumeration and the next report, which was rendered in the first year of Edward VI., amounted to about 150, so that the young King found himself possessed of about 933 stallions, mares, colts, and fillies.

To this number must be added forty-nine coursers belonging to the late King, four of which are mentioned as having been the property of the Earl of Surrey, executed at the end of the reign; five Barbary horses, six jennets, and 13 stallions, of which two were late the property of the Duke of Norfolk, whose life was only saved by Henry's death. Twenty-four hobbies and geldings, and nineteen pack-horses, mules, etc., completed the list of the stable.

It will be noticed that among all these animals, except the five Barbary horses, we

only find English and Flanders mares mentioned, and we may suppose that the stallions were English. We may presume, then, that in spite of the numerous presents of foreign horses received by Henry, Flanders was the chief source of the animals imported for improving the breed of English horses.



## Holy Wells: their Legends and Superstitions.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

(Continued from p. 81, vol. xxiii.)

### YORKSHIRE (continued).

#### HARPHAM: ST. JOHN'S WELL.

**A**T Harpham, in the East Riding, is a well dedicated in honour of St. John of Beverley, who, it is reputed, was born in this village. The well is by the roadside; here he is said to have worked many miracles through the virtues of its waters. It is believed to possess the power of subduing the wildest and fiercest animals. William of Malmesbury relates that in his time the most rabid bull, when brought to its waters, became quiet as the gentlest lamb. The covering stones, though heavy, were lying about in 1827, having been knocked over by a passing waggon. They have since been replaced. It is an object of considerable interest from its connection with St. John of Beverley. It is illustrated in Hone's *Table Book*, part ii, p. 545.

#### HARPHAM: DRUMMING WELL.

At the same village there is, in a field near the church, another well called "The Drumming Well."

About the time of Edward II. or III.—when all the young men of the country were required to be practised in the use of the bow, and for that purpose public "butts" were found connected with almost every village, and occasionally "field-days" for the display of archery were held, attended by gentry and peasant alike—the Old Manor

House near this well at Harpham was the residence of the family of St. Quintin. In the village lived a widow, reputed to be somewhat "uncanny," named Molly Hewson. She had an only son, Tom Hewson, who had been taken into the family at the manor, and the squire, struck with his soldierly qualities, had appointed him trainer and drummer to the village band of archers.

A grand field-day of these took place in the well-field, in front of the Manor House. A large company was assembled, and the sports were at their height, the squire and his lady looking on with the rest. But one young rustic, proving more than usually stupid in the use of his bow, the squire made a rush forward to chastise him; Tom, the drummer, happened to be standing in his way. St. Quintin accidentally ran against him, and sent him staggering backward, and, tripping, he fell head-foremost down the well. Some time elapsed before he could be extricated, and when this was effected the youth was dead. The news spread quickly, and soon his mother appeared upon the scene. At first she was frantic, casting herself upon his body, and could not realize, though she had been warned of the danger of this spot to her son, that he was dead. Suddenly she rose up and stood, with upright mien, outstretched arm, and stern composure, before the squire. She remained silent awhile, glaring upon him with dilated eyes, while the awe-stricken bystanders gazed upon her as if she were some supernatural being. At length she broke the silence, and in a sepulchral tone of voice exclaimed: "Squire St. Quintin, you were the friend of my boy, and would still have been his friend but for this calamitous mishap. You intended not his death, but from your hand his death has come. Know, then, that through all future ages, whenever a St. Quintin, Lord of Harpham, is about to pass from life, my poor boy shall beat his drum at the bottom of this fatal well!—it is I—the wise woman, the seer of the future—that say it."

The body was removed and buried, and from that time, so long as the old race of Quintin lasted, on the evening preceding the death of the head of the house, the rat-tat of Tom's drum was heard in the well by those who listened for it.—*Leeds Mercury*.



## HOLDERNESSE: ROBIN ROUND-CAP WELL.

The Hob-Thrust, or Robin Round-Cap, is a good-natured fellow who assists servant maids by doing their work in the early morning. . . . The Rev. W. H. Jones relates a story of a Holderness farmer who had his life made so miserable by one of these impish spirits that he determined to leave his farm. All was ready, and the carts, filled with furniture, moved away from the haunted house. As they went, a friend inquired, "Is tha flitting?" and before the farmer could reply, a voice came from the churn, "Ay, we're flitting!" And lo! there sat Robin Round-Cap, who was also changing his residence. Seeing this, the farmer returned to his old home. By the aid of charms, Robin was enticed into a well, and there he is to this day, for the well is still called Robin Round-Cap Well.—Nicholson's *Folk-lore of East Yorkshire*, pp. 80, 81.

## BEVERLEY: COBBLER'S WELL.

In a hollow on Beverley Westwood is a stone trough, into which a spring of exceedingly cold pure water once flowed abundantly. It is quite dry now, and has been for some years, but it still retains the name of "Cobbler's Well." Tradition tells how a cobbler of Beverley, jealous of his wife, drowned her in this well, while in a mad drunken state; but he cheated the law by dying almost immediately of remorse and grief.—*Ibid.*, p. 56.

## ATWICK: HOLY OR HALLIWELL.

Between Atwick and Skipsea there races along occasionally the headless man, mounted on a swift horse; and between Atwick and Bewholme, at the foot of the hill on which Atwick church stands, there is a spring and pool of water, overhung by willows, haunted by the "Halliwell Boggle."—*Ibid.*, p. 78.

## KEYINGHAM: ST. PHILIP'S WELL.

Near Keyingham is a spring of water called "St. Philip's Well," into which the girls, when wishing, used to drop pins and money.

## MIDDLEHAM: ST. ALKELDA'S WELL.

There is a spring here, the waters of which are considered very beneficial for weak eyes, said to have been dedicated to St. Alkelda.

## WATTON ABBEY.

Watton Abbey is believed to have an underground passage to Beverley Minster, or, as some say, to the "Lady Well" at Kilnwick, whose holy waters have been most powerful in working miraculous cures.—Nicholson's *Folk-lore of East Yorkshire* (pp. 81, 82).

## BOWES: ST. FARMIN'S WELL.

At Bowes, North Riding, is one of those ancient springs or fountains which our ancestors looked upon as sacred. This spring of beautiful water is popularly known as St. Farmin's Well. Who *St. Farmin* was I wot not; but there was *Firman*, a bishop of Usez in *Languedock*, and to him, no doubt, this spring was dedicated by the Norman clergy, who would be settled at Bowes as chaplains at the castle, shortly after the Conquest, in honour of their saintly countryman.—*Denham Tracts*.

## YORK MINSTER.

There is a well in the eastern part of the crypt of York Minster where King Edwin is said to have been baptized in 627. A wooden oratory was erected over it before the stone building was thought of; the crypt is about 40 feet by 35 feet.



## Marylebone and St. Pancras.\*



SHORT time ago we had occasion to speak favourably of a work on *Bloomsbury and St. Giles*, by Mr. George Clinch, and now we find that this diligent author has again used his pen to good purpose in the production of a companion volume entitled *Marylebone and St. Pancras*. Anyone who wishes to read an interesting and trustworthy account of these two metropolitan parishes cannot do better than consult this popularly-written book, which has certainly been compiled with care and accuracy, although it does not lay claim to anything of the nature of an

\* *Marylebone and St. Pancras*, by George Clinch. Truslove and Shirley, crown 4to., pp. x., 235. Profusely illustrated. Price 12s.

exhaustive history. These two districts abound in features of antiquarian and topographical interest; and the various historical, social, and literary associations of the neighbourhood find a place in the present work. In ancient times, the name of Marylebone was Tyburn, a name derived from a stream so called which flowed through it. Hence, in the year 1400, Braybrooke, Bishop of London, granted a license to the inhabitants to remove the church, dedicated to St. John, called "The Old Church of Tybourn." The license also provided for the building of a new church of stone or flints. This latter church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin,

was situated in a lane nearly opposite Portland Road, and about five hundred yards from the road that leads from Paddington to Finsbury.

This illustration is taken from an old engraving of the place, giving a view of the house opposite to the entrance, the door being on the other side of the bow window. The lane was not a public road, but only for foot passengers, as it led into the fields towards Chalk Farm and Hampstead. The rural nature of its surroundings is, indeed, in marked contrast to those of the present day. The Yorkshire Stingo, the Old Farthing Pie House, the Rose of Normandy, and the



OLD MARY-LE-BONE CHURCH, BEFORE 1740.

became ruinous and dilapidated in the first half of the eighteenth century.

At last, in 1740, its condition became so serious that the structure had to be pulled down, and in less than two years another church was built upon the same site. The entrance-doors to this church were formerly at the east and west ends; but upon its being converted into the Parish Chapel in 1818 by Act of Parliament, some judicious alterations were made.

One of the special features of the book is the minute description of the various old inns, accompanied in each case by an illustration.

In olden times The Queen's Head and Artichoke was a well-known house of enter-

Jew's Harp were among the other notable taverns of Marylebone.

All our readers will be familiar with the Cato Street conspiracy. The street from which this extravagant conspiracy was named is situated in Marylebone, near the Edgware Road. The immediate object of this plot was the assassination of the Ministers of State, one Arthur Thistlewood being the originator of the idea. At a meeting held on Saturday, February 19, 1820, it was resolved that the Ministers should be murdered separately, each in his own house, on the following Wednesday. But information then came that a Cabinet dinner was to take place on that day, so they determined to turn the feast into a wholesale

slaughter. Fresh arrangements were made, and in the evening the conspirators assembled in a stable situated in Cato Street.

The building contained two rooms over the stable, accessible only by a ladder. The Ministers, however, were acquainted with the plot, and a strong party of Bow Street officers proceeded to Cato Street, where they were met by a detachment of the Coldstream

now known as King's Cross was called Battle Bridge, and the tradition is that this name was given in consequence of it having been the site of the great battle in which Queen Boadicea played so prominent a part. The second portion of the name was doubtless applied in allusion to the bridge in continuation of Gray's Inn Road, which at that point crossed the river Holebourne, or Fleet.



THE QUEEN'S HEAD  
AND ARTICHOKE

1796

Guards. Some of the conspirators escaped through the window, but nine of them were captured. Thistlewood was arrested next morning, and, being tried and condemned, was executed for high treason.

Few even of the literary public, who make use of the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, are aware of the origin of the name King's Cross. Mr. Clinch states that about the year 1830 the locality

King's Cross took its name from a structure which formerly stood in the middle of the spot where several roads crossed at Battle Bridge. It was of no great antiquity; and, indeed, was not a cross at all in the proper meaning of the word. It was really a national monument, and certainly it possessed no feature which could be called ecclesiastical.

It was erected by public subscription in the year 1830, in order to do honour, as a

contemporary circular announced, to "His Most Gracious Majesty William IV., his late Majesty George IV., and the preceding Kings of the Royal House of Brunswick." The same circular sets forth various reasons for the erection of this national memorial, as follows :

"A splendid monument is now erecting by public subscription, to be called King's Cross, in the centre of the six roads uniting at Battle Bridge, in conformity to the model presented and approved by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the honourable the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Roads, the



THE STABLE  
IN CATO STREET  
1820.

Commissioners of the New Police, and the Nobility in general.

"The situation selected is, perhaps, above all others, the most appropriate for the purpose, from the many memorable events that have occurred upon the spot, which the history of the country will fully explain. Around it, Julius Cæsar, with Marc Antony and Cicero, were in encampment for two years, when the laws and mandates issued by Cæsar tended in a great measure to civilize the Ancient Britons.

"On the site was fought the Grand Battle in which Queen Boadicea so greatly signalized herself, from which emanated the name of 'Battle Bridge.'

"Near it was erected the famous observatory of Oliver Cromwell.

"From it commenced the original Roman North Road, and Great Pass or Barrier, to the metropolis, bounded by the river Fleet.

"And even at the present day the spot is eminently distinguished, as it forms the centre of the finest and most frequented public road round the metropolis.

"The proprietors and others interested in the estates surrounding King's Cross have already rendered liberal subscriptions in order to carry on the undertaking ; it is presumed that every loyal subject will embrace this opportunity of evincing his attachment to his late Majesty and our present beloved Sovereign by subscribing in aid of the funds for the completion of King's Cross."

The architectural features of King's Cross were made the subject of severe sarcasm by Pugin in his *Contrasts, or, a Parallel between the Architecture of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*. It is figured in one of the plates of that work side by side with the beautiful Gothic cross of Chichester. The architect of King's Cross was Mr. Stephen Geary.

King's Cross was not, however, destined to stand for many years. It was in the way ; and, to tell the truth, the public did not seem very much in love with their bargain. In the year 1845 it was pulled down, in connection with some public improvements.

E. A. M. C.



### A List of the Inventories of Church Goods made temp. Edward VI.

By WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 260, vol. xxii.)

#### COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.

1. Oldehurst.
2. Wistowe.
3. Chapel of Coln.
4. Kinge Ryp-ton.
5. Bury.
6. Witton.
7. Houghton.
8. Nedingworth.



COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON (*continued*).

9. Hollyewell.
  10. Bluntisham.
  11. Somersham.
- (*Ex. Q. R., Misc. Ch. Gds., 3.*)

Ramsey.  
(*Ibid., 3.*)

Bugden.  
(*Ibid., 3.*)

1. Leighton Bromsholde.
2. Upptowne.
3. Kaiston.
4. Old Westone.
5. Kimbolton.
6. Brampton.
7. Buckeworth.
8. Swainsed.  
Wolley.
9. Stowe Longa.
10. Winwick.
11. Ellington.
12. Graffhame.
13. Spalldwicke.
14. Copmanforde.
16. Eston.
17. Bythorne.

(*Ibid., 3.*)

Great Stowgthon.  
(*Ibid., 3.*)

Brinkton.  
(*Ibid., 3.*)

Ramsey.  
(*Ibid., 3.*)

St. John's in Huntingdon.  
(*Ibid., 3.*)

St. Bennett in Huntingdon.  
(*Ibid., 3.*)

Abbot's Ripton.  
(*Ibid., 3.*)

Uppwodde.  
Pistowe.  
Ramseye.  
Stukeley Parva.  
Warboise.  
Rypton Abbottes.  
Blountsham.  
Gomersham.  
St. Ives.  
Momesworth.  
Kaiston.  
Hamerton.  
Gukenburie.  
Spauldwike.  
Oldweston.  
Cattworthe Magna.  
Littell Gidding.  
Brinkton.  
Uppton Wolleye.  
St. Maries in Huntingdon.  
All Hallowes in Huntingdon.  
St. Bennetes in Huntingdon.  
St. Jones in Huntingdon.  
Brithorne.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON (*continued*).

Estone.  
Kimbolton.  
Fenstaunton.  
Bugden.  
Overton.  
St. Neot's.  
Hillton.  
Southoe.  
Hayhe Weston.  
Stoughton Magna.  
Henningford Graye.  
Allwarton.  
Holme Wodston.  
Water Neughton.  
Standground cum Farsett.  
Bottelbridge.  
Overton Waterfeild.  
Woddwalton.  
Gatton.  
Conington.  
Yaxleye.  
Ayltone.  
Overton Longfield.

(*Ibid., 3.*)

## Fragments, Huntingdon :

Moulesworth.  
Thurning.  
Harford.  
Witton.

(*Ibid., 3.*)

Sawtre.

(*Aug. Off. Misc. Bks., vol. 405.*)

Thurning.

(*Ld. R. R., Balle. 1392, No. 68.*)

## Chantries, etc. :

Bythorne.  
Brampton.  
Spaldewyk.  
Yelling.  
Graundesden Magna.  
Abbottesley.  
Hylton.  
Fenystaunton.  
Overton Waterfeld.  
St. Ives.  
Somersham.  
Pydley.  
Blumesham cum Eryth.  
Stewteley Magna.  
Steple Gyddyng.  
Wolley.  
Uppton.  
Stowe.  
Choppynghford.  
Gyddyngh parva.  
Buckeworthe.  
Molesworth.  
Offorde Darcey.  
Paxton Magna.  
Offorde Cluney.  
Harforde.  
Abbotes Rypton.  
Warboyes.  
Colne.

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON (*continued*).

Alerton.  
 (*Ibid.*, Bdle. 449, No. 9.)  
 Sums Total.  
 (*Ibid.*, Bdle. 405, No. 4.)

Broken Plate delivered into the Jewel House  
 7 Edw. vj.—1 Mary.

County of Huntingdon.  
 (*Ibid.*, Bdle. 447.)

(*To be continued.*)



## English Heirlooms.

BY MRS. B. F. SCARLETT.

**F**ROM a legal point of view, heirlooms no longer exist; that is to say, they can no longer be left by will as such. If we, therefore, possess a much-cherished or long-descended relic, jewel, or picture, that we wish to have kept in one family, we can now only express our wishes on the subject, and recommend the object to our heir, in the hopes that he will respect our wishes, and our ghosts may "walk" afterwards, if dissatisfied with the result.

The question of heirlooms covers such a large field that it is difficult at first to know how to class them, so as to give the clearest account of our English relics. There are historical heirlooms in hundreds, a large collection of which have been shown from time to time in the various exhibitions lately held—the Armada Exhibition, the Stuart, and others. But there are heirlooms which are chiefly personal to the families who own them, and are only seen by the friends and relations of these families, who would not venture to send to any exhibition, and dare the risk of the journey, such fragile heirlooms as the famous Luck of Edenhall, the Luck of Muncaster, and others of the same kind, which are chiefly antique glass goblets.

An interesting class of heirlooms are the "foresters' horns" owned by the descendants of the hereditary foresters of the royal forests and chases, several of which have descended to the present time. Some are of ivory, handsomely carved, and mounted in silver or silver gilt; but the earliest are of

plain horn, and of ruder workmanship, with simple silver or metal rims and feet.

The Pusey Horn, in Berkshire, is an example of the latter, and is kept by the descendants of the same family to whom Canute originally gave the lands; this horn is the identical shape of those shown in Saxon illuminations—a plain horn, mounted in silver, and supported at the larger end by two feet of the same metal. This is not a forester's horn, the tenure of the lands being held by its being produced by the heir at the next court of the manor held after the death of his predecessor, according to the terms of Canute's gift.

Of foresters' horns, a fine example is the Savernake Horn, kept at Tottenham Park, and belonging to the Marquis of Ailesbury, to whom it has descended from the Seymours, hereditary foresters of Savernake Forest. The Butler or Becket Horn used to be in the possession of the Butlers, Earls of Ormonde, by descent from Agnes, the sister of St. Thomas à Becket, but it is doubtful if this still exists; the cup belonging formerly to the archbishop was shown by the Duke of Norfolk at the Tudor Exhibition.

A Scotch drinking-horn, carved, and ornamented with silver, formerly belonging to Sir Roderick Macleod ("Rorie More"), and holding about two quarts, is now in the possession of Macleod of Macleod, and is kept at Dunvegan Castle, together with an Irish wooden drinking-cup, carved and mounted in silver, with the date of 1493 on it, formerly the property of John Macguire, Chief of Kermanagh at that date; and the Macleods also possess a so-called "fairy" banner, upon the careful preservation of which is supposed to rest the fortunes of the family. To inquire into the shape, colour, device or date of this would no doubt offend the "good folk," so we must remain in ignorance of its general appearance.

A most sympathetic heirloom is the stone belonging to the family of Lloyd, and exhibited by Colonel Evans Lloyd in 1884, at a meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Society; it is supposed to open at the death of any member of the family, and after hearing this, a "heart of stone" can no longer be considered an appropriate term!

The Lee Penny is known by name to most of us, the "*Talisman*" being founded on the legend. This belongs to Sir Simon Lockhart, and is a cornelian set in a silver groat of the date of Edward III. It was brought from the East by Sir Simon's namesake, *temp.* Robert Bruce, and was used as a talisman for curing the sick, and particularly for those bitten by mad dogs, who drank water in which it had been steeped. The use of it was authorized by a synod of the Kirk of Scotland, while condemning all other amulets.

Another class of feudal heirlooms are the foresters' stirrups; but only one of these, as far as I know, remains in the hands of a private family; this is the large stirrup through which every dog had to pass before being allowed to go loose in the Forest of Bowland, and is still kept by the Parkers, whose family were hereditary foresters of Bowland. The same kind of stirrup is kept at Lyndhurst, in the New Forest. Any dog too large to pass through the stirrup was maimed by having a foot cut off, so as to prevent it being able to chase and pull down the deer.

But perhaps the most curious feudal heirloom is the Dumb Barsholder of Chart, near Watlingbury, in Kent. This was a squared wooden staff about three feet long, held by an iron ring at the top, and with four more similar rings at the lower end, an iron spike at the bottom, either to fix it in the ground, or to break open the doors of its defaulting vassals. This barsholder and its deputy claimed a penny yearly from every householder in Sizein Well, a small hamlet of a few houses. The Dumb Barsholder appeared always at the court leet for the hundred of Twyford, and was left as an heirloom in the family of Thomas Clampard, a blacksmith, who was its last deputy, and died in 1748.

Another heirloom that has taken its part in many a struggle, and been the cause of breaking laws as well as doors, is the Charlton Spur, still kept at Hesleyside, Durham; this formidable spur, 6 inches long, is the same that the lady of the family used to serve upon a dish to her husband and sons, as a hint that the larder needed replenishing. At Hesleyside a cup and

crucifix are also kept as heirlooms, but no particular history is attached to them.

At Coleshill House is a wax image of an infant, said to be the last of the Pleydells, with which the fortunes of the Bouveries are bound up; but more interesting than this is the local story of the nine niches in the hall of the same house, which are said to be filled by nine black cats when any misfortune is about to fall on the family.

There are many swords which figure as heirlooms—Leycester mentions, in 1666, Odard's Swords, as having descended from the family of Dutton, of Dutton in Cheshire, to Lady Kilmory.

At Matfen is now kept the Sockburne Falchion, said to have been the sword with which Conyers of Sockburne slew the Worm or Serpent. The Manor of Sockburne, Durham, was held by the family presenting this falchion to the Bishop of Durham, with the following address:

"My Lord Bishop, I here present you with the falchion wherewith the Champion Conyers slew the worm, dragon, or fiery serpent, which destroyed man, woman, and child—in memory of which, the King then reigning gave him the Manor of Sockburne, to be held by this tenure: that upon the first entrance of every Bishop into the County, the falchion should be presented."

The bishop takes the falchion and returns it with a wish for health and long enjoyment of the manor to the lord of Sockburne.

Sir Edward Blackett now keeps the falchion at Matfen, possessing it by descent from Conyers; he also has the sword of Sir John Carnaby of Helton Castle.

Lord Elgin has the best known existing memorials of the Bruce—his helmet and a two-handed sword; they have descended from the widow of John de Bruce, younger son of Robert, fifth Lord of Annandale, uncle to King Robert the Bruce. These were formerly kept in Clackmannan Castle.

The banner of the Douglas, carried at the Battle of Otterburn by his natural son, Archibald, ancestor of Douglas of Cavers, has descended in the family, who have held the post of hereditary Sheriffs of Teviotdale.

The estate of Ugadale was given to a McLean by Robert Bruce, who at the same

time gave him a brooch, still preserved in the family of Captain Hector McLean as an heirloom.

The Brooch of Lorn is well known; this brooch, which was torn from Robert Bruce at the Battle of Dalrigh, has been kept at Donally Castle ever since by the lineal descendant of the family of M'Dougall.

The knife, fork, and dagger of Owen Glendower are kept at Rug, near Bala, in North Wales, which property formerly belonged to Glendower, and after his forfeiture was presented to the Salisburys, from whom it descended through the Vaughans to the Wynnes—the present owner now being Lord Newborough.

At Kimberley Hall in Norfolk, the seat of the Earl of Kimberley, is kept the silver hilt of the sword which was wielded at Agincourt by Sir John Wodehouse, and also a rosary of coral and gold beads given to his wife by Queen Katherine of Valois.

At the Tudor Exhibition Lord de L'Isle and Dudley exhibited one of the finest examples of a two-handed sword, formerly belonging to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester—the bear and ragged staff being repeated in the hilt; “the quillons of chased steel being fashioned like ragged staves, and terminating in bears with ragged staves.” The helmet and crest, in carved wood, of Sir William Sydney, was shown at the same time, but this was the funeral crest and helmet.

The Earl of Pembroke showed at the same exhibition the cap-à-pie suit of russet and gilt armour of William, Earl of Pembroke, K.G., who commanded the English at the Battle of St. Quentin.

The sword of Sir Francis Drake—the same which was presented to him by the town of Plymouth—belongs to Sir Francis Eliott Drake, Bart., of Buckland Abbey, who exhibited it at the Armada Exhibition, together with his portrait, painted in 1594. Other heirlooms descended from him are his Bible, and the drum which he took with him on his voyage in the *Pelican*; this has descended from the nephew of the hero to the present owner, together with Buckland Abbey and other property.

Of other swords, now kept as heirlooms, may be mentioned those in the possession of

the Cromwell Russell family, formerly belonging to the Protector, with his buff padded and embossed steel armour, also his state and his private seal; whilst the sword which he wore at Naseby is kept at the manor-house, Dynton, Bucks, which estate is held by its tenure.

Of the various goblets, or “lucks,” as some of them are called, the best known is the Luck of Edenhall, belonging to the Musgraves.

This is an ancient glass goblet, engraved and decorated, which bears the legend:

When this cup shall break or fall  
Farewell the luck of Edenhall.

In *What I Remember*, by T. Adolphus Trollope, he gives some particulars of the “luck,” and tells us how Sir George Musgrave invited Longfellow to dine at Edenhall, and then attacked him for having represented the destruction of the goblet, in his poem, as more than a poetical liberty to take with the precious “luck,” which is still intact, in spite of Sir George insisting upon every visitor handling it, a dangerous trial for both visitor and glass.

The Luck of Muncaster is an ancient enamelled glass vase, presented by Henry VI. to Sir John Pennington, when he stayed here on his flight after the Battle of Hexham in 1463, saying, at the same time, that the family should never want for a male heir as long as it was preserved unbroken.

In the bedroom the king occupied, is a picture of him kneeling at an altar with the “luck” in his hand.

The Glamis Lion Cup is the original from which Sir Walter Scott took the idea of his “Blessed Bear of Bradwardine.”

The cup of the last Abbot of Bury is an heirloom kept at Castle Eden, Durham—this is a goblet of Dutch glass, mounted in silver. But the most interesting of all such relics is the grace-cup which belonged to St. Thomas à Becket, originally a small ivory cup surmounted by a band of silver-gilt and lined with the same metal. Additions have been made to the cup—a jewelled foot of silver-gilt. On it is the inscription, VINVM. TVVM. BIBE. CVM. GAVDIO. The metal foot has round it a broad band of foliage pierced, and filled with jewels. The cover encloses



the original ivory lid, on which is pierced work and pearls and jewels—a band inscribed *ESTOTE. SOBRII*, with T. B. entwined with a mitre placed between these words on the top of the cover; a ring of pierced work supports a figure of St. George and the Dragon. The hall-marks on the plate are of London, and the date 1525-6. Sir Edward Howard, standard-bearer to Henry VIII., left this cup to Katherine of Aragon, who left it back to the Howard family, and it was shown at the Tudor Exhibition by the Duke of Norfolk; but whether it is the same cup that is mentioned by Sir Miles Stapleton, K.G., in his will 1414, as formerly belonging to the archbishop, and left then by him to his son Brian in these terms, "*Siphum argenteum cum coverculo qui fuit Sancti Thome Cantuariensis Archeopiscopi*," we cannot trace.

The Glastonbury Cup was exhibited at the same time by Lord Arundell of Wardour.

The Bonythorn Flagon, an heirloom in the family of this name, was used at the coronation banquet of James I. It is of foreign manufacture, probably German, and of the date of Elizabeth. It is brown stoneware and unique of its kind, ornamented with oval medallions, armorial devices, and scrolls in relief on the neck and shoulders; perhaps one of the most remarkable things connected with this flagon is its disappearance some considerable time ago, and its recovery in 1881 by Mr. James L. B. Bonythorn, who was then living in South Australia, and who was so fortunate as to recover it through the agency of *Notes and Queries*.

A rather large heirloom is at Lyme Hall in Cheshire, the bed in which the Black Prince is reported to have slept; it has a canopy of carved black wood.

The bed that was in the room occupied by Edward II. before his murder, at Berkeley Castle, was kept there up to this century, but is supposed not to be there any longer; the one now shown is of later date.

Of coronation cups, the Duke of Norfolk, as heir and representative of William de Albini, chief butler to the duchy of Normandy, and lord of the manor of Keninghall in Norfolk, held the largest collection; several of these were unfortunately destroyed in the fire at Worksop Manor. The lord of

the manor of Great Wymondley, co. Herts, now presents, as chief cup-bearer at coronations, the king with the first cup of silver-gilt, which is given to him afterwards as his fee.

Sir Francis Fuller Drake, Bart., also exhibited at the Tudor Exhibition a cocoanut cup, mounted in silver-gilt, given to Sir Francis Drake by Queen Elizabeth, and also a silver-gilt standing cup and cover.

That public corporations and colleges have many valuable heirlooms in plate and other articles is well known; these have been frequently exhibited. The London companies have magnificent specimens of plate descended from masters and donors, of long descent. The standing cup and cover given by Henry VIII. to the Barber Surgeons' Company, and the picture; the "Leigh" Cup of the Mercers' Company; the Ottley Rose Water - Basin (1590-1) of the Merchant-Taylors, are some of these; whilst the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge can show such heirlooms as—All Souls': a mazer of the date 1490, of maple-wood, with a plain silver-gilt band and enamelled monogram, probably a piece of church plate originally; and another of 1529; Corpus Christi: some remarkably fine salts of silver-gilt, apostle spoons, and gifts of plate given to the college by Archbishop Parker; and the Three Kings' Cup. Whilst Exeter College has a Tudor cup of cocoanut, silver mounted, date 1490; Clare College, the Poison Tankard—so called because the crystal was supposed to turn milky if poison was put into it. Emmanuel College has its founder's cup, given by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1594; New College, a cocoanut cup, given by Katherine Bagley; and many others could be added to the list, but as this paper is chiefly to show family heirlooms, we must return to the more personal relics.

An original portrait of Henry IV. was preserved at Cashibury Park by the Lent-hall family; but its descent I do not know.

Of Tudor relics, there exist at Oxburgh Hall the tapestry and bed in the room formerly used by Henry VII.; the Bedingfield family also have a coverlet and curtains of green velvet worked in gold-thread by Mary Queen of Scots and her keeper, the Countess of Shrewsbury.

At Hartpury Court is a casket given by Wolsey to Francis I.

The Penruddocke jewel or pendant was given to Sir George and Lady Penruddocke by Queen Katherine Parr about 1544, and was shown by the family in 1890; whilst another family exhibited a picture of Lady Penruddocke, at the same time, showing her wearing this jewel; it had been many years since the portrait and the pendant had been so near again to one another. Sir George Penruddocke also showed a curious astronomical watch.

A counterpane and toilet-cover worked by this queen is also to be seen at Sizergh Hall, the seat of the Strickland family. She was here after the death of her first husband, Lord Burghs, before her marriage to Lord Latimer.

A good and authentic portrait of Queen Jane Seymour was at the Tudor Exhibition; it has been handed down to the present owner, Sir Rainald Knightley, from the time of Edward VI., having belonged formerly to Lady Elizabeth Seymour, daughter of the Protector Somerset, who married Sir Richard Knightley.

The estate of Ayot St. Laurence, in Herts, possesses heirlooms of its own—the hat of Henry VIII. and the shoes of Anne Boleyn, which were left here when that king gave the property to Nicholas Bristow, on condition of every heir in succession producing them.

The number of Armada, Stuart, and Jacobite heirlooms is so considerable that a notice of these must be given at another time.



## Burials at the Pories of the Black Friars.

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.



ALTHOUGH the Friar-Preachers, otherwise called Black Friars or Dominicans, formed the first of those four great Mendicant Orders which sprang up in the thirteenth century, they have been ever characterised by a dignity of bearing, which the vow of voluntary poverty has controlled but not suppressed.

Through the noble birth and high breeding of Dominic Gusman, this spirit, aristocratic though it may be, appears to have been infused into his brotherhood when he first organised the Order. In this regard the Dominican stands in marked contrast with the Friar-Minor sprung from the commercial ranks, and with the homely Carmelite and Augustinian, taken from the honest yeomanry of the country. The Dominican has been mainly recruited from the well-educated and upper ranks of society, with which his greatest labours have been associated, without, however, severing him from the humbler classes. The Friar-Minor's popularity, from the highest to the lowest of the land, he could well forego; for his connections, though in a more select sphere of action, were not less valuable and needed than those of the kindred institute.

The sympathy thus engendered and fostered from generation to generation between the Dominicans and better social grades, endured through life, and descended into the grave, when noble and gentle, as friend, patron, or relative of the religious, sought in the hallowed precincts of the Dominican Pories the great resting-place in the borderland between the present life and the everlasting world. The records of the interments at the fifty-three pories with two subsidiary houses, and the Pory of the Sisters of the Dominican Order, form an interesting leaf in genealogy and archæology. But the existing collections of such burials are very scanty and unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they consist of lists of bare names of persons, without particulars to secure identification and fix dates.

For supplying these deficiencies in part and gleaned new facts are here gathered the burials recorded in wills which have passed through the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Commissary Court of London, and Registry of the Archdeacon of London, from the year 1373 to the suppression of the convents in 1538. The chronological arrangement of the probates has been maintained, as approaching nearest to the time of interment, and particulars have been added relating to sites of graves, funeral services over bodies, and tombstones.

Yet after all it is certain that these burials must be rivalled in number and importance

by those which were regulated, not by last wills, but by simple appointment of relatives, friends, and executors of the deceased. The destruction of sepulchral memorials, along with the sacred fanes which sheltered them, is all the more to be lamented, as it never can be adequately remedied.

## OXFORD.

1402. SIR ALMARIC DE SANCTO AMANDO, knt., 23 Apr., 1400. To be buried in the choir, next to LADY IDA, his first wife. *Pr. ix. kl. Jul.*

1515. WILLIAM BESYLIS, Esq., 4 May. His wretched body to be buried in the church. *Pr. 18 Maii.*

1526. DAME ALICE BESELLIS, vowe, 24 May. Within the church of Sion; but if she dies within twenty-six miles of Besellis then at the Friar-Priesters in Oxforde, where her husband is buried; if at Sion a stone shall be laid upon her, price £3; if here the £3 shall be bestowed in deeds of charity. *Pr. 19 Jun.*

## LONDON.

1376-7. JOHN BACHECOT, of Cales, 3 Jan. To be buried in the church. *Pr. 4 Feb.*

1377. JOHN JOCE, butcher, of London, 21 July. In the Friar-Priesters' churchyard. *Pr. vi. kl. Aug.*

1378-9. ADAM HAKET, citizen and bowyer, 26 July, 1378. In the church, under the stone, where CICILY his wife is buried. *Pr. iii. id. Feb.*

1379. ALICE JOCE, 1 Apr. Among the Friar-Priesters here.

1381. EMMA HOWTEN, 22 June, 1380. In the church or churchyard. *Pr. ix. kl. Jun.*

1381. RICHARD WYLTESCHIR, 23 June, at Chertesey. In the house: ten marks for the funeral expenses. *Pr. viii. kl. Aug.*

1381-2. JOHN KERNERE, citizen and tailor, 3 Feb. Within the ambits of the convent. *Pr. x. kl. Mar.*

1383. WILLIAM GYSBORN, 9 Dec., at London. In the churchyard.

1384. JOHN BURTON, citizen and chandler, 9 Aug., 1382. In the church. *Pr. iv. kl. Apr.*

1387. RICHARD LE STRAUNGE, in the City

of London, 10 Jan., 1385-6. In the church. *Pr. iv. non. Jul.*

1388. RICHARD BERNES, 30 Sept. In the church: 30s. for his funeral. *Pr. id. Oct.*

1388. THOMAS REDE, at his house in the parish of St. Clement outside New Temple Bar. At the Friar-Priesters. *Pr. vi. id. Dec.*

1388-9. JOHN KYNG, brewer and citizen, 22 Jan. In the churchyard: 40d. for his burial and a trental of Masses. *Pr. ii. non. Feb.*

1389. GILBERT MOKKYNG, fishmonger and citizen, 7 Apr. In the churchyard. *Pr. iii. id. Maii.*

1389. ROBERT BOWKERE, citizen, 24 Aug. In the Friar-Priesters' place. *Pr. xi. kl. Oct.*

1390. ADAM BRUSSECOMBE, Esq., 9 July. In the church. *Pr. xii. kl. Sept.*

1392. GUY DE ROUCLIF (or ROCLYF), clerk in the hospice of the Bishop of Exeter, St. Clement Danes, 3 Dec. In the body of the church, next the pillar where the arms of John and Thomas Rouclif hang. Four marks for his burial, at which five wax tapers and twelve torches shall be burning round his body, his executors and servants be clothed in black, and ten marks distributed to the poor. *Pr. 28 Dec.*

1395. JOHN SAVAGE, the king's pavilioner and citizen, 28 Aug., 1394. In the church, next the north door, if he dies in London, otherwise where God disposeth, but if possible in a neighbouring church of the Friar-Priesters where his death occurs. *Pr. iv. kl. Mar.*

1397-8. HENRY GERARDSON, German merchant, 23 Nov., 1397. In the churchyard: 6s. 8d. for his burial. *Pr. v. kl. Feb.*

1398. JOHN HAY, citizen and stainer, 3 June. In the church of the Friar-Priesters, to whom he leaves 26s. 8d. for his burial and celebrating for his soul. *Pr. ii. id. Jun.*

1398. WILLIAM MAY, citizen and pewterer, 8 June. In the churchyard. *Pr. v. kl. Jul.*

1398. THOMAS MARTIN, of London, 19 May. In the church, if he dies within the diocese of London: and he leaves 40s. for his funeral expenses. *Pr. 18 Jul.*

1399. KATHERINE, LATE WIFE OF WILLIAM BLACFORD, 18 Mar., 1398-9. In the churchyard. *Pr. xv. kl. Maii.*
1400. JULIANA, LATE WIFE OF RICHARD BERNES, 20 June. In the conventual church. She leaves 20s. for her exequies on the day of her burial. *Pr. vi. non. Jul.*
1400. RICHARD PAGE, citizen and fishmonger, 15 July. In the church or churchyard, as his executors shall ordain. *Pr. x. kl. Aug.*
- 1400-1. JOAN DEVENYSSH, late wife of John D., citizen and skinner, 12 Feb., at London. In the cloister, with her MOTHER. At her burial eight torches shall be held around her body, without burning only two. *Pr. xiii. kl. Feb.*
1403. JOHN MASSEMYLE the elder, citizen, 6 Oct., 1401. In the churchyard, opposite the entrance-door into the church. *Pr. vi. id. Maii.*
1404. ROBERT BRIDPORT, citizen and skinner, 9 July. In the church, at the disposition of his executors, if he dies in or about London; otherwise, where God disposeth for him. He leaves 6s. 8d. to the Prior and Convent for his burial.
1407. JOHN LITLEMORE, citizen and piebaker, 17 Mar., 1406-7. In the church. *Pr. iii. non. Jul.*
- 1408-9. WILLIAM MULLER, citizen and horner, 12 Mar., 1406. In the churchyard, in a lowly manner without pomp. *Pr. ii. id. Jan.*
1409. JOHN CLERK, 10 May, at London. In the church. *Pr. iii. id. Maii.*
1409. JOHN WHESTON, citizen and fishmonger, 14 Nov., 1399. In the church: 60s. for his funeral in a lowly manner without pomp. *Pr. vi. kl. Dec.*
1412. PETER WODEBURGH, citizen and innkeeper, 1 Apr. In the church. *Pr. vi. id. Apr.*
1413. JOHN GEYTON *alias* Gayton, citizen and fishmonger, 28 Mar. In the church-cloister, at the spot where his wife ISABEL lies: 20s. for his burial.
1413. JOHN REYNOLD, of Bodenham, Cornwall, 13 July. In the church or churchyard. *Pr. xvi. kl. Aug.*
1414. JOHN WATIRTON, jun., Esq., 3 May, at London. In the church. *Pr. iii. non. Maii.*
1416. JOHN HOWE, 28 Oct. In the Friars' house, if he dies in London. *Pr. 12 Nov.*
1417. WILLIAM HOLBECH, citizen and tailor, 21 Oct., 1416. In the church at the spot where the bodies of his CHILDREN rest. *Pr. xiii. kl. Maii.*
1417. ROGER DE SWYLLYNGTON, knt., 24 Nov., 1416. In the convent. *Pr. 12 Aug.*
1417. JOHN HALL, citizen and bottle-maker, 21 Mar., 1415. In the church, at the direction of Emmota his wife: 20s. for his burial. *Pr. xiv. kl. Aug.*
1418. PETER FOULER, citizen and tailor, 19 July. In the churchyard: 6s. 8d. for his burial and prayers for his soul. *Pr. v. kl. Aug.*
1419. KATHERINE HOLBECH, relict of William Holbech, citizen and tailor, 7 July. In the conventual church at the spot where her husband and children rest. *Pr. iii. non. Nov.*
1420. WILLIAM HER (or Here), citizen and horner, 28 Jan., 1414. In the churchyard: 7s. 6d. for divine service at his burial. *Pr. dateless.*
1420. RICHARD MORICE, citizen and barber, 20 Nov. In the church or churchyard, at the discretion of Margaret his wife, to whom he commits his funeral expenses.
1421. AGNES LASYNGBY, who was wife of William Lasyngby, late capital Baron of the Exchequer, 7 Sept., at Clerkenwell. In the church, in the same chapel where the body of her HUSBAND rests. She bequeaths five marks for a marble stone to be placed on her tomb, and ten marks for her funeral expenses. *Pr. xiii. kl. Dec.*
1422. RICHARD BURLEY, clerk, 14 Oct., 1421. In the nave of the church, if he dies in the city of London; otherwise wheresoever God disposeth. *Pr. 7 Apr.*
1422. ROBERT COWPER, one of the valets of the king's chamber, 21 Mar., 1419-20. In the church. *Pr. vi. kl. Sept.*
1426. ROBERT ROWE, of the diocese of London, 15 July. In the church. *Pr. vi. kl. Aug.*
1427. ADAM DE HOWDEN, chaplain, 3 Mar., 1426, at London. In the churchyard. *Pr. x. kl. Dec.*



- 1429-30. WILLIAM MALTHOUS (of Benfield, co. Berks), 12 Feb. In the church, under a marble stone, with the scripture of his name and arms: 40s. for his burial and prayers for his soul. *Pr. 9 Mar.*
1430. BARTHOLOMEW UMFRAV, citizen and cutler, 15 Aug. In the churchyard.
1431. WILLIAM THORLEY, citizen and bowyer, 22 Feb., 1430-1. Before the Cross in the churchyard. *Pr. vii. id. Apr.*
- 1431-2. JOHN WARNER, chaplain, 7 Feb., at Nedenhalegrene in Steventhit. In the church next the burial-place of KATHERINE his mother. *Pr. 17 Feb.*
- 1432-3. JOAN KYNG, of London, widow, 30 Jan., 1432. In the cloister of the house, in the tomb of JOHN KING, her late husband: 3s. 4d. for her burial. *Pr. 7 Feb.*
- 1432-3. JOHN DAWSON, woolman, 4 Mar. at London. In the churchyard. *Pr. 24 Mar.*
1433. JOHN MOSLE, Esq., staying in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldrysgate, 4 Oct., 1432. In the church, before the image of St. Mary, commonly called le Pyte. *Pr. 13 Jul.*
1433. HENRY OCULSHAW, clerk, rector of Hoghton, 22 Sept. Among the Friars, in an honourable place. *Pr. 4 Nov.*
1434. JOHN SEVBROKE, citizen and fletcher, 4 May. In the church: 6s. 8d. for his burial. *Pr. 21 Maii.*
1436. WILLIAM BORDON, citizen and scrivener, 20 Mar., 1435-6. In the church. *Pr. 9 Apr.*
1436. JOHN FORSTER, 2 Mar., 1435-6. In the church. *Pr. 9 Maii.*
1437. HUGH RUSSEL, citizen and vintner, 22 June. In the church: 40s. for his burial, and for praying specially for his soul. *Pr. 2 Jul.*
1437. ELIZABETH BLOVERE, 24 Oct. Among the Friar-Precchers. Before she is buried her exequies shall be done in the parish church of St. Martin. *Pr. 3 Dec.*
- 1437-8. JOHN JENNEYE, citizen and pastry-cook, last day of Feb., 1435-6. Within the cloister at the good disposition of his executors. *Pr. 24 Jan.*
1439. RICHARD BROWN, 8 May. In the churchyard of the Friar-Precchers, or elsewhere at their disposition. *Pr. 17 Maii.*
1444. THOMAS NEWENHAM, citizen and tailor, 30 May. In the churchyard, where his wife MARGARET rests. *Pr. 15 Jun.*
1445. JOHN WALSH, labourer, 11 May, at London. In the Friars' church in Bowierawe: 20s. for his burial, and for praying specially for his soul. *Pr. 19 Maii.*
1445. RALPH ROCHEFORD, Esq., 25 Oct., 1444, at London. In the church. *Pr. 7 Jun.*
1445. ROBERT BOWYER, citizen and pastry-cook, 16 July. In the churchyard. *Pr. 19 Jul.*
1445. THOMAS EWERED, citizen and chandler, 3 Sept. In the churchyard. *Pr. 15 Sept.*
1446. WILLIAM HANWELL, citizen and grocer, 1 Apr. In the church, under his marble stone. *Pr. 28 Maii.*
1446. ROGER DAVENEY, citizen and fletcher, 7 Sept., 1445. In the churchyard. *Pr. 31 Maii.*
1449. JULIANA HANWELL, of London, widow of William Hanwell, late citizen and grocer, 20 June. In the church, under the marble stone, where the body of her husband rests: 20s. for her burial. *Pr. . . . Jul.*
1450. WILLIAM FROMARD, horner, 13 Mar., 1449-50. In the chircchawe of the blak Fryres. *Pr. 12 Apr.*
1451. WILLIAM BRANKTREE, citizen and fishmonger, 2 July. In the church. *Pr. . . . 1451.*
1452. STEPHEN BRYAN, of London, yeoman, 14 Apr., 1451. In the churchyard, at the discretion of his executors. *Pr. 10 Apr.*
1452. HENRY SHOT, of London, yeoman, 16 Jan., 1451-2. In the churchyard. *Non probatur.*
1452. JOHN RICHEMOND, citizen and sheather, 7 Dec. In the churchyard, near the tomb where his CHILDREN rest. *Pr. 20 Dec.*
1453. MARGERY CROKE, of London, widow, 23 Mar., 1452-3. In the church, where William Burdon, her husband, lies buried: 13s. 4d. for her burial. *Pr. 16 Aug.*
1456. JOHN GODEYEFFE, citizen and spurrier, 10 May. In the churchyard, where his wife lies buried. *Pr. 29 Maii.*
- 1458-9. WILLIAM COTTON, of London, gent., 1 Feb., 1458-9. Before the image of St. Michael the Archangel, in the body of the church: 13s. 4d. for his burial, and for praying specially for his soul. *Pr. 14 Feb.*

1459-60. ALSEN (ALICE) BOTTELEY, of London, widow, 9 Jan., 1459-60. In the churchyard, by the wall of St. Peter of Myllan: 20d. for making her grave. *Pr. dateless.*

1460. ROBERT GROUT, clerk, 1 Oct. In the nave of the church, before the image of St. Mary, if he dies in London; otherwise where God pleaseth. *Pr. 1 Dec.*

1461-2. GEORGE BOYS, of the Monastery of Stratford Langthorn, Essex, gent., 7 Aug., 1459. In the cloister within the house, in the same place where KATHERINE his wife lies buried: 6s. 8d. for his burial. Four poor men shall bear his body to the grave, and have 12d. each, and six torches and four wax tapers shall burn about his body. *Pr. 10 Mar.*

1462. WILLIAM BROYDOUR, citizen and hornor, 10 Mar., 1461. In the churchyard, where KATHERINE his wife rests. *Pr. 10 Apr.*

(To be continued.)



## Proceedings and Publications of Archæological Societies.

[Though the Editor takes the responsibility for the form in which these notes appear, they are all specially contributed to the "Antiquary," and are, in the first instance, supplied by accredited correspondents of the different districts.]

THERE were some unusually interesting exhibits at the ordinary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, on January 22, but the most noteworthy feature was the reading of a brief paper by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A., on the discovery of a complete section of a ditch outside the Roman wall, in Aldersgate Street. This valuable discovery was made during the excavations for new post-office buildings. The greatest width of this ditch is 74 feet, and a space of flat ground upwards of 10 feet wide intervenes between it and the foot of the Roman wall, which wall, 8 feet thick, and built of rubble-work with bonding courses of tile, has been clearly traced running east and west from Aldersgate Street to King Edward Street. The ditch was 14 feet deep, and 35 feet across its flat bottom; this, together with the sloping sides, was carefully puddled with a coating of clay 6 inches thick. Thanks to the intervention of the Society of Antiquaries, the greater part of the length of the wall has been preserved and underpinned, so that it now forms the boundary on the north side of the new post-office buildings.

At the meeting held on February 5 the following papers were laid before the society: "On a Dene-

hole containing Roman remains recently discovered at Plumstead," by Mr. G. Payne, F.S.A.; and "Notes on the Church of St. Francis, or Tempio Malatestiana, at Rimini, more especially as regards sculptured decoration," by Mr. A. Higgins, F.S.A. On February 12 Mr. Higgins continued his paper on the Rimini sculpture; and Mr. G. W. G. Leveson-Gower, M.A., made a communication on some Roman and Romano-British pottery found at Limsfield, Surrey, and on a pot found in the Ridgway Field, Oxted.

At the meeting of the BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, held January 21, Mr. J. Macmichael exhibited a Norman draughtsman, made of walrus tusk, bearing a pattern apparently of an entwined dragon with other devices. This object is rather larger than usually found, since it measures eight inches and one-eighth by five-eighths of an inch in depth. It was found in Barge Yard. Two bone skates of early date were also exhibited, made of the tibia of a horse, and arranged to be fastened to the foot by a thong, the skater probably propelling himself by an iron-shod pole. Various other antiquities were exhibited, including some curious Dutch tiles, found in pulling down Nos. 210 and 211, Piccadilly. The first paper was by Mr. C. Lynam on "The Carvings of the curious Font at Lapley, Staffordshire," a remarkable and hitherto but little noticed work of Early Norman date. The paper was illustrated by plaster-casts and drawings. The second paper was by Dr. Russell Forbes, read in the author's absence by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A. It detailed the recent discovery of two temples of Etruscan date at Faleria. The subject was illustrated by a great many photographs of the objects which have been brought to light. Others were also exhibited of some of the most recently found art-works of Rome, where the progress of the new works is constantly bringing to light not only portions of the ancient buildings, but of statues and other sculptures.

At the meeting of the Association on February 4, Mr. J. M. Wood exhibited a series of Roman earthenware vessels and fragments which have recently been found at Colchester, outside the circuit of the Roman walls. Among these were some portions of vessels of Samian ware having patterns of great beauty, and the handle of an amphora inscribed with N and T conjoined, and the name C ANTONI . . . Mr. Way pointed out that some of the patterns on the Samian ware were identical with several found in London. Mr. Way exhibited a curious nutcracker of early seventeenth-century date, having a man's face in front, together with various articles found in recent excavations at the corner of Godliman Street, St. Paul's. Also a cannon-ball of early date, which has been found at Tiverton, having a link to attach it to another ball, after the manner of modern chain-shot. It is probably a relic of the times of the Civil Wars.—The second part of a paper by Mr. Macmichael on the early signs of the tradesmen's shops of the city of London was then read. Many of these signs were of historical interest, derived from the heraldic bearings of powerful families, or were allegorical, or illustrations of special events. Sometimes they had a comic meaning, or had punning reference to the name of the founder of the business, the booksellers' shops being numerous and having a goodly array of signs. The

section of the paper read treated of the central portion of the city, the eastern part being reserved for another occasion. A large series of illustrative drawings from the collection of Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A., were exhibited by the lecturer.

At the meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, held at Dublin, on January 14, Mr. Seaton F. Milligan gave an exhibition of certain antique articles found in different localities in the North of Ireland, including some swords and daggers of peculiar device discovered during the drainage of Lough Erne, and a collection of flint and stone articles, designed presumably as articles of personal adornment by the ancient Irish.—Mr. Henry F. Berry, M.A., read an interesting paper on "The Water Supply of Ancient Dublin." He said that in the year 1244 the citizens of Dublin became indebted to the River Dodder for their water supply. The water was conveyed partly overground and partly through wooden troughs to the city, and communication was established with the houses of the more influential citizens by means of leaden pipes. For the use of the water special grants were issued by the Corporation, and the poorer people might draw water from the houses of those who possessed grants, if the latter chose to permit them.—The Very Rev. Canon Edmond Barry, P.P., M.R.I.A., read a paper on "Some Ogham Inscriptions recently discovered at Ballyknock, in the barony of Kinataloon, County Cork." The lecturer explained that it was owing to his acquaintance with the Irish language that he was able to decipher the inscriptions. He was able to identify all but one of the names which he found on these stones. The paper was illustrated by enlarged representations of some of the inscriptions on the map.—Mr. James Mills, Public Record Office, read a paper on "Housekeeping in Mediæval Dublin, as illustrated by the Account Rolls of the Priory of the Holy Trinity." The lecturer gave a minute account of the domestic economy practised in mediæval Dublin.

The issue of Transactions of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for 1890-91, being Volume XI., Part II., is nearly through the press, and contains some seventeen or eighteen papers, of which the most important are: "Home Life in Furness," by John Fell; "The Percy connection with Cumberland," by G. T. Clark; and "The Hudlestons of Hutton John," a valuable pedigree-paper, by the late W. Jackson, F.S.A. Mr. Rivington contributes a very interesting paper on "The Chained Books at Appleby," with a list of Westmorland printers who traded in London. The Rev. W. A. Mathews and Mr. C. W. Dymond write about some very singular earthworks at Little Asby, in Westmorland; Mr. Garnett, C.B., furnishes an account of Petit Hall, in that county; and the president has an ingenious solution of the four bears at Dacre, about which so much nonsense has been written. This issue of Transactions will be accompanied by a tract, No. 5 of the society's tract series, an account of the city of Carlisle, by Dr. Todd, some time prebendary of the cathedral there, and a dour opponent of Bishop Nicolson in many quarrels. Want of space and other reasons compel the editor to reserve

for the next issue of Transactions Mrs. Ware's paper on "The Episcopal Seals of Carlisle," a continuation of Dr. Taylor's valuable account of manorial halls in the society's district, and Mr. C. W. Dymond's papers on "Ancient Settlements near Huggill, above Windermere, and in Lowther Park."

THE WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB have just forwarded their annual report for 1889. It is certainly rather late in appearing, but that is a matter that concerns the members and not ourselves. It is announced that "the report for 1890 is in the press, and will be shortly published." The pamphlet comprises sixty well-printed 8vo. pages. Unlike most "Field Clubs," archaeology decidedly predominates in the Warwickshire Society, probably because the county lacks any distinctive antiquarian association. The society, therefore, demands all the more attention at our hands. In this report, however, the only paper of any length is one by the president, Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S., "On the Character, Variety, and Distribution of the Fossil Insects in the Palæozoic (Primary), Mesozoic (Secondary), and Cainozoic (Tertiary) Periods." This issue is of value to antiquaries, for it contains six plates, all pertaining to ecclesiology, contributed by Mr. D. Waters: Tomb of Sir Marmaduke Constable, in Nuneaton Church; font, Towcester Church; aumbry, Stoke Bruerne Church; remains of Priory, Polesworth; ancient chest, Polesworth Church; font, Stoke Golding Church. The aumbry of Stoke Bruerne, Northamptonshire, with its original door, and the remarkable late decorated font of Stoke Golding, Leicestershire, are well worth drawing; but cannot Warwickshire furnish sufficient undrawn examples of archaeological value for the pencils of members of a Warwickshire Society?

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE have just brought out the second part of the fourteenth volume of the new series of *Archæologia Æliana*. It contains about 225 pages of letterpress, and an unusual wealth of illustrations. This part is entirely occupied by a continuation of Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates' interesting and full account of "The Border Holds of Northumberland." The following are described in this section: Warkworth Castle, Dunstanburgh Castle, Preston Tower, Prudhoe Castle, Bamburgh Castle, Bothal Castle, Chillingham Castle, Hebburn Castle, Ford Castle, Coldmartin Tower, Berwick Tower, Halton Tower, Thirlwall Castle, Heton Castle, and Wark Castle. The history and description of these border strongholds is a valuable work for the society to undertake, and the different forts and castles are worthily treated by Mr. Bates with no small amount of research. The illustrations are numerous, good, and varied. Several of the plates give representations of much that has now passed away, as the Elizabethan survey of Wark Castle, the 1716 plans and elevations of Ford Castle, and the tasteful sketches of Bamburgh Castle taken in 1756.

At the general meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on January 26, Professor T. McK. Hughes, F.R.S. (president), in the chair. A valuable

communication by Professor W. Ridgeway was read, in which he ingeniously identified the words of Tacitus—"Locum pugnae delegere septum agresti aggere et aditu augusto" (*Annales*, xii. 31)—as referring to one or other of the four great dykes in the south-western part of Cambridgeshire, which cross the road from Dunstable to Thetford, and must have been intended to obstruct the march of an invader into East Anglia. He noted that the Great Fen on the north and north-western side formed an impenetrable defence to the lands of the gallant Iceni, and that the forest-lands of Essex on the south and south-western border were at that time almost equally impassable, so that Ostorius Scapula was limited in his choice of a route to an old track along the high chalk-land, which is still known as the Icknield Way. In the case of at least three out of these four dykes (and those the most important of them), the ramparts are on the eastern side, and consequently the builders of them must have lived in East Anglia; the date of this battle, so disastrous to the natives, is about 50 A.D.—Professor E. C. Clark expressed the gratitude of the society to Professor Ridgeway for his most happy and interesting identification, which almost commanded acceptance. He further noted the vague and fragmentary style in which battles are generally described by Roman historians, and suggested that Tacitus probably gained his ideas of British topography from his father-in-law, Agricola.—At the same meeting Mr. Searle commented upon the origin and date of Ingulf's *History of Croyland Abbey*.—Mr. Atkinson offered a preliminary report on the excavations made by Mr. Allix at Swaffham Abbey (Cambridgeshire) in 1890, and stated that this was a Priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by one of the Bolbeck family, about the end of the twelfth century. Little is known of its history. It was very poor; the nuns—of whom there were never a dozen at the same time—were obliged to beg, and to take in boarders. The church is said to have been rebuilt in the middle of the fourteenth century, but there are no remains of it left. In 1395 a pardon for forty days was granted to all who contributed to the repairs of the buildings. The lower part of the one remaining building is of this date, but was a good deal altered in the last century, when the upper story was added. It is vaulted, and probably adjoined the refectory.—Mr. Allix mentioned that some interesting ironwork and pottery had been found at Swaffham, and expressed a hope that he would be able to continue his excavations next autumn.

At the meeting on February 18, Mr. J. W. Clark communicated a paper on "Barnwell Priory," to which we shall again refer in our next issue.

At the annual meeting of the YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held in the Town Hall, Leeds, the report stated that there were now 594 members, including 179 life members, an increase of 24 on 1889. By the death of his Grace the Archbishop of York, the society had lost its president for the East Riding. The late Archbishop had held the post from the date of the foundation of the society. He had always shown great interest in its proceedings, and there could be no doubt that his energetic action in the matter of the threatened removal of the York wills was instrumental in preventing what would have been a great misfortune to the

antiquaries of the county. Mr. Edward Hailstone, F.S.A., a vice-president of the association, had also passed from amongst them, and the council had to record their grateful sense of the unfailing interest he always took in their proceedings. They had heard with great pleasure that he had bequeathed his unrivalled collection of Yorkshire books, prints, and MSS. to the Minster Library at York, where, under due restrictions, it would be available for students. They had also to lament the comparatively early death of Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., one of the earliest members of the society. His contributions to the *Journal* always excited interest, and he was a great authority on the subject of stained glass, both from the technical and religious point of view. In the death, at a very advanced age, of Mr. Henry John Morehouse, F.S.A., the society had lost one of its founders. Mr. Morehouse's *History of Kirkburton* had stood the test of time, and had been out of print many years.

Mr. Hailstone's bequest to the Minster Library had suggested the compilation of a Yorkshire bibliography. The scheme had been discussed by the council, and was now being considered by a committee, who would report at a future meeting. Whatever plan might be proposed, much voluntary help would be wanted to make the catalogue worthy of the support of the county.

The report of the Record Series stated that since the last annual meeting there had been issued to subscribers the second volume for 1889 and the first volume for 1890, containing respectively the last part of the Tudor fines, and Mr. Clay's abstracts of Yorkshire wills at Somerset House. The second volume for 1890, containing a further instalment of the York wills index, was in the printers' hands, and would shortly be issued.

After the adoption of the report, the office-bearers were in most cases re-elected, Lord Herries being appointed to the vacancy in the presidency of the East Riding, caused by the death of the Archbishop of York.

The fourth meeting of the winter session of the BELFAST NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB was held in the Belfast Museum, the chair being taken by the president of the club, Mr. Wm. Gray, M.R.I.A.—Mr. F. W. Lockwood read a short paper upon Arran. Although outside of Ireland, yet being in sight from their hilltops, it was legitimately within the sphere of the Field Club's operations. The terrace, which lies a few feet above the beach, and marks a recent sea-level, and which runs nearly all round the island, was described. The chief road on the island is formed on this terrace, and is as full of interest and beauty as the coast road of Antrim. There are only two roads crossing the interior of the island. All else is moor and mountain. Some interesting antiquities at the mouth of Glen Saimox were described, and a sketch was shown of a head probably on the door-jamb of an eleventh or twelfth century Celtic church; it is now built into the side-wall of an old graveyard. Loch Ranza, on the north-west of the island, is a charming spot full of historic interest. It was here Bruce met his companions before his famous descent upon Carrick shore. There is a ruined castle on the beach. There are several



interesting features near the road which runs along the west coast. The striking series of mounds, resembling some great fortification, that lie near the mouths of Glen Catacol and Glen Iorsa were described; these probably formed the delta at the mouth of the valleys, deposited when the land-level was lower than at present, and which, as the land rose, have been cut out by the shifting bed of the stream into their present shape. A sketch was shown of a pillar-stone, the tallest in Scotland, which, with its fallen companion, stands near the road. Arran is infinitely better worth seeing than the Isle of Man, and the members of the Club were strongly urged to take the first opportunity of paying it a visit.

At the last monthly meeting of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Mr. William Bolitho, of Ponsodane, the new president, gave an address on the preservation of ancient remains. He pointed out the value as well as the interest of the close study of the work, tools, manner of life, and civilization of past generations. Care bestowed upon ancient remains might also some day have a patriotic value, for the Portuguese at the present moment were basing their claim to certain African territories, as against England, upon the evidence supplied by certain old ruins. After alluding to the death of Dr. Schleimann, and the important works he had conducted, Mr. Bolitho besought the interest and support of the members for the remarkable work of Roman excavation now being done at Silchester, dwelling on the practical help towards modern life that a real knowledge of past life sometimes supplied. While they now flattered themselves that they were carrying on a very successful war against diseases of various kinds, they saw that the citizens of Rome were almost as careful of the health and well-being of its towns as they themselves were now. History always repeated itself, and whether they investigated the underground passages of Rome, through which the drains of the city were now conveyed, or whether they wandered through the streets of Pompeii and considered their fine instruments (representing in many cases things which had been considered new inventions) they found in all a very great excuse and a very satisfactory answer to anyone who asked what was the value of antiquarian societies.

THE SHROPSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Saturday, January 17. During the year the society has conducted the excavation of the crypt of Old St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, of which some account has already appeared in our pages. It has taken an active part in opposing the removal of the open-air pulpit of Shrewsbury Abbey by the railway authorities, a step which is happily staved off for the present. It has continued the publication of the Blakeway MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and is about to undertake further transcriptions from them. The sub-committee appointed to examine the borough records of Shrewsbury has "dusted, cleaned, registered, folded up carefully, and labelled" 2,277 rolls, about 1,400 of which related to the affairs of the borough. The Council has communicated with the Society of Antiquaries as to the possibility of making excavations at Uriconium, and is not without hope that this may be undertaken when those at

Silchester are completed. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. R. Lloyd Kenyon, suggested that a yearly record of all local archæological discoveries, undertakings, or publications should be added to the society's magazine. He read a paper on the history of the interesting little borough of Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns, which will in due course appear in it.

The thirteenth volume of the journal of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was issued to the members on the day of their annual meeting. We consider it the best that has yet been issued by the society. Last year the volume narrowly escaped the charge of "padding," as there was far too much on details of such "late archæology" as the volunteer movement of 1800. But there is no risk of such a charge this year; it is good and varied throughout. Sir George Sitwell contributes some original correspondence of the "Loyal Duke of Newcastle"; the calendar of the fines of Derbyshire, from Richard I., is continued by Messrs. Page and Hardy; Mr. Nathan Ball writes on the recent discovery of Roman coins at Shipley; Mr. John Ward on cinerary urns and incense cups from Stanton Moor; and Rev. F. Jourdain gives full transcripts of a good series of early charters relative to the church of Ashbourne, from the Lincoln Capitular Muniments; Mr. George Bailey illustrates and describes a large series of Roman coins found at Little Chester; Rev. Dr. Cox gives a valuable series of original papers of the Derbyshire Committee for compounding in the time of the Commonwealth; Mr. Ward describes the structural peculiarities of the quaint little church of Dale; Mr. F. J. Robinson gives plates and descriptions of the old church of St. Alkund's, Derby, destroyed about fifty years ago; Rev. Dr. Cox illustrates and describes Roman finds at Deepdale Cave, Buxton; Mr. George Fletcher writes on the evolution of Derbyshire scenery (a most interesting and well illustrated paper); and Mr. W. R. Holland discourses on the Greaves parchments. There are good and full indexes.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was held at Derby, on January 27, and was a marked success. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Searle Haslam, the Mayor of Derby, and among those who took part in the proceedings were the Hon. F. Strutt, Sir William Evans, and Sir Henry Wilmot. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, of the Society of Antiquaries, gave a most interesting lecture on the explorations at Silchester, illustrated by large plans and a variety of exhibits. It is expected that the Council will shortly vote an annual subscription to this national work as long as it shall be continued. Rev. Dr. Cox subsequently gave a brief address on the further Roman finds in Deepdale Cave, Buxton, during 1890, exhibiting a good collection of fibulæ, etc. The want of rooms by the society for the housing of its library, and rendering it available to the members, was again discussed, and we hope some early result may follow.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., and Rev. Charles Kerry, were elected honorary members.

The last issue of the excellent quarterly journal of the BERKS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY, completing a volume, in addition to the record of the proceedings of the society, contains a general article on the church plate of the county, by Rev. G. R. Gardner, and a continuation of "Swallowfield and its Owners," by Lady Russell. Among the small-print notes, though to our mind it is the most important article, is an account of the uncovering of wall paintings at Padworth Church, Berks, during the restoration of 1890. Six of the "consecration crosses" are said to have been uncovered, and are described as a red Maltese cross on a buff ground, but no dimensions are given. Is it quite established that these are consecration crosses? More light requires to be thrown on the English use at consecrations of churches in mediæval days.

On February 6, at the usual monthly meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, at Chetham College, Mr. G. C. Yates exhibited a collection of visiting cards of French nobility of the last century, and made some interesting remarks thereon. He alluded to a recent article on the subject in the *Revue Bleue*, which described Dr. Piogey's celebrated collection of visiting cards. Mr. Yates afterwards described the Roman altar recently found in excavating the tower of St. Swithin's Church, Lincoln.—Mr. Langton read a short paper on Sir Peter Leycester, the historian of Cheshire. He was born at Tabley Old Hall, in 1613, and died in 1678.—Mr. T. Cann Hughes exhibited a copy of *Sir Peter Leycester's Antiquities* which belonged to Sir Peter himself, and contains many valuable manuscript notes by the author.—Rev. E. F. Letts, M.A., read a paper on "Fragments of the Radcliffe Brasses in Manchester Cathedral," commemorating the Radcliffe family of Ordsal. The Radcliffes were first found there in 1357. A William Radcliffe founded, in 1490, the Holy Trinity Chapel in Manchester Cathedral. A fifteenth-century canopy was the only remaining trace of a very fine brass which was once in the centre of the lower choir, but the figure of a knight in plate armour, and a lady of Queen Mary's reign, were doubtless the brasses of Dom Alexander Radcliffe and Alice (Booth) his wife, 1548. His son, his grandsons, and great-grandson, were commemorated on a large triangular brass, which was once in front of the dean's stall. Two of these grandsons fell in Ireland, during Shaw McNeil's insurrection, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Two others fought in Flanders. Next died the fifth brother of Sir John, who fought at Rhé during the Huguenot siege of Rochelle, under the ill-starred Duke of Buckingham. The brass was erected by his son, who married the heiress of Robt. Radcliffe, the Earl of Sussex.

The twelfth annual report of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, presented to members on January 31, gives a satisfactory account of this association, which is doing so good a work in promoting the study of true ecclesiology. The number on the roll of members is now 250, but the too common complaint is made as to arrears of subscriptions. The late Dean Church was president of the society. The position has been offered to, and

accepted by, the new Dean of St. Paul's. This is most fitting, as it was the Rev. Canon Gregory who first proposed the establishment of the society. The transactions, of which the second volume is now completed, have already assumed a prominent place as works of reference among ecclesiastical antiquaries.—At the meeting, held on February 4, a paper was read by Mr. Andrew Oliver, A.R.T.I.A., on "Brasses in City Churches."

The fourth sessional meeting of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY was held on February 3, when papers were read by Mr. P. M. P. Renouf (president) on "The Prophet Mohammed and the Spider," and by Mr. B. T. A. Evetts on "The Canephors in Early Chaldean Art."—The next meeting of the society will be held at eight p.m. on Tuesday, March 3.

A meeting of the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION OF BRASS COLLECTORS was held on January 22, in the rooms of Mr. L. S. Lewis, Queen's College, Cambridge. A paper on "The Brasses in Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire," illustrated by rubbings, was read by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister, St. John's College (hon. managing secretary).

The ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE issued their annual report on February 10. Among the more interesting additions of the year may be mentioned two highly-decorated burial urns and other objects from the delta of the Amazon, and a collection of thirty-four Teutonic earthenware vessels found in Silesia. Some interesting fresh additions have been made to the former illustrations of Christian art. The total of the articles received for the museum from October 31, 1889, to October 31, 1890, is one hundred and sixty-four.

The eleventh annual meeting of the ESSEX FIELD CLUB, held on January 31, at Chelmsford, ought to lead to good results with regard to archaeology. At this meeting the proposition for the amalgamation of the Field Club with the long-titled association termed the ESSEX AND CHELMSFORD MUSEUM AND PHILOSOPHICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was proposed and carried. The museum is intended to be primarily a local one, serving to illustrate (*inter alia*) "ethnology and prehistoric and other antiquities."

The seventy-eighth anniversary meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held in the Castle on January 28, 1891, when the following papers were read: "Notes on the Incorporated Company of Barber Surgeons and Chandlers of Newcastle, with extracts from their minute books," by D. Embleton, M.D.; and "An Account of the Presbyterian Meeting-house at Brandon on the Breamish," by J. C. Hodgson, of Low Buston. Dr. Hodgkin submitted the annual report of the society for 1890. In the report reference was made to the death of two of the society's oldest members, Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Charles R. Smith.

Mr. Clayton's successor was about to build a museum at the Chesters, in which the abundant Roman remains would be more satisfactorily housed, and a full catalogue of the contents of the museum was in course of preparation. There had been no great antiquarian discovery during the year.



### Literary Gossip for Archæologists.

Professor Gamurrini will publish shortly, in Rome, an illustrated account of the important hoard of a grave recently discovered near Montefalco, in Umbria. The hoard contained six square pieces of bronze, eight Latial asses, and other coins. These square pieces of money are extremely rare, and the study of them will throw some light on the early Italic monetary system.

Dr. Brueckner, at one of the last meetings of the German Institute at Athens, proved that the Attic *demos* of Pallene must have been situated near the present village of Koropi.

It is announced from Berlin that the sixth volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, containing the inscriptions of the city of Rome, will be published shortly. The inscriptions of Umbria, entrusted to the care of Professor Bormann, of the University of Vienna, are already for the most part printed.

General Charles W. Darling, hon. sec. of the Oneida Historical Society, at Utica, U.S.A., commenced in August, 1889, to present to the readers of the *Magazine of Western History*, an "Historical Account of the More Important Versions and Editions of the Bible." Parts I. to XVIII. have successively appeared, and it is probable that these papers will be continued during the remainder of the present year. It is the wish of the compiler to furnish as perfect a list as possible of the many versions, and with this object in view he has entered upon a wide correspondence with the librarians of the great libraries of Europe and the United States, and with individuals known to have in their possession Bibles of historic significance. By such means he has secured much valuable material which should afford interest to lovers of Biblical literature, but as the subject has frequently occupied the thoughts of the noblest minds, nothing more than a compilation can be expected. He will be glad of any information that can be given him by readers of the *Antiquary*, and asks for such full lists of rare Bibles as may be in their hands, or such as have come under their personal observation.

The architect, A. Zannoni, of Bologna, is writing a work on the archaic dwellings discovered by him near that city. More than 500 were revealed by his excavations during the last few years, and they comprise the prehistoric periods of the *Terremare*, that of the Umbrians, Etruscans, Gauls, and Romans.

Dr. Orsi has been made Cavaliere della Corona d'Italia by King Humbert, in recognition of his archæological discoveries at Locria and in Sicily.

Mr. A. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., of Boroughbridge, will shortly issue to subscribers at 6s. 6d., under the title *Prælia Eboracensia*, a series of papers reprinted from the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, describing historically and topographically the various battles fought on Yorkshire soil. The papers are being carefully revised, and will be illustrated by plans and other plates.

Mr. Percy G. Stone, F.R.I.B.A., is about to publish what promises to be an important illustrated work on the *Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight from the Eleventh to the Eighteenth Centuries*. The author is his own publisher, and only three hundred copies are to be printed. The price of the complete work, in four parts, small folio, will be two guineas nett. Subscribers' names should be sent to Mr. Stone, 16, Great Marlborough Street, London.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate propose to publish by subscription *Silva Gadelica*, a collection of legends and tales in Irish, edited from MSS., and translated by Standish Hayes O'Grady. The chief tales will be taken from the Books of Leinster, Ballymote, and Lismore. A full prospectus can be obtained from the publishers. The subscription price for the two royal 8vo. vols. in cloth will be 28s., to be subsequently raised to two guineas. This venture ought to commend itself to philologists and folklorists.



### Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SWITZERLAND. (Story of the Nations.) By Mrs. Lina Hug and Richard Stead. *T. Fisher Unwin*. Pp. xxiv., 430. Illustrated. Price 5s.

This book ought to be specially welcome, and to be a material aid in removing the reproach that at present rests heavily upon Englishmen—indeed, upon all English-speaking people. There is no part of the Continent so regularly and constantly visited by large numbers of British and Americans, and yet there is no country that they visit of whose history and antiquities they are, as a rule, so profoundly ignorant. The history of the Helvetian republic is one of no little complexity, but that excuse for ignorance is now removed with the publication of this clearly-arranged and handy volume.

It opens, as is appropriate, with a chapter on "The Lake Dwellers," wherein that most wonderful and important discovery made within recent years as to the earlier inhabitants of Europe is ably summed up.

The yield from the lake mud of Switzerland of every kind of implement and utensil of stone, bronze, iron, pottery, etc., that tells us of the life and habits of our forefathers, has been enormous. The prehistoric collections at the public museums of Berne, Zurich, Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva are very large, and there are in addition ample supplies in many other European museums, as well as in various private collections of Helvetian and other *savants*. These discoveries have given a great impetus to the general study of archaeology by the Swiss, who have of late, with their usual energy, worked hard at a hitherto neglected branch of knowledge.

The joint authors of this book give a careful summary of Caesar's conquest of the Helvetians, and of his mode of dealing with them, of the incorporation of Helvetia with Gaul, of the introduction of Christianity, of the Alamni and Burgundians, of the "Nibelungenlied," and of the preaching of the Irish monks in Switzerland. This is followed by an account of the Carolingians, and of the connection of the truly great Charlemagne with Zurich.

Later on in the volume, after sections on Burgundy and Swabia under the German emperors, and on the reigns of the houses of Zaeringen, Kyburg, and Savoy, there is an interesting account of the rise of the Habsburgs. Rudolf of Habsburg, who seized on the reins of Swiss government in the middle of the thirteenth century, was of noble and ancient lineage. The house of Habsburg was a Swabian family owning vast estates both on Swiss soil and in Alsacia. Their Swiss freeholds lay at the junction of the Aare and Reuss in Aargau. Originally they dwelt in the castle of Attenburg, near Brugg, and subsequently in their castle of Habsburg, on the Wülpselsberg, a little hill overlooking the ancient Vindonissa.

Tradition says that one of their ancestors, Radbot, hunting in the Aargau, lost his favourite hawk, and found it sitting on the ridge of the Wülpselsberg. Being delighted with the view, Radbot built a castle there, and called it *Hawk Castle*, Habichtsburg, or Habsburg.

With the tenth chapter begins the history proper of Switzerland, in the period between 1231 and 1291, when the confederation of the three forest cantons, that cluster of tiny States that centre round the exquisite State of Lucerne, was accomplished. Round this nucleus the freedom of Switzerland has gradually grown up and become perfected. Lucerne was the first to be drawn into alliance. This town had gained great independence under the mild sway of the famous Abbey of Murbach; but that religious house, having got into financial difficulties, in 1291 sold the town to the Habsburgs. Oppressed by their new rulers, the inhabitants formed, in 1332, with the forest cantons, the union of the four Waldstätten, with the view of shaking off the Austrian yoke. The greater part of the present picturesque city walls of Lucerne, defended by such a variety of graceful towers, date from the epoch of this union, when the defences were entirely renewed. Zurich was the next to follow suit, joining the confederation in 1351, under her powerful burgomaster Brun. From that date down to the Vienna Congress of 1814, when the present twenty-two cantons were formally united, the history of Switzerland is one of extraordinary bravery in the resistance of foreign tyranny, of much cantonal

jealousy and strife, but of steady growth and progress.

These pages treat of the troublous times of the Zwinglian and Calvinistic reformation with a fair amount of impartiality. There is an interesting account of that most noble of all folk-gatherings, the Landsgemeinde, where, in Freeman's fine words, we can still "look face to face on freedom in its purest and most ancient form." Modern politicians who have not time to study the works of Adams and Cunningham, or of Coolidge, on Swiss confederation, can here find short and reasonable explanations of the "Initiative" and the "Referendum"; in short, this is a good book all round, and eminently deserves the success which it is sure to achieve.



A HISTORY OF KIDDERMINSTER, WITH SHORT ACCOUNTS OF SOME NEIGHBOURING PARISHES. By the Rev. J. R. Burton. London: Elliot Stock, 1890. Pp. xii, 234.

The time has gone by, as Chancellor Ferguson has pointed out to us, for writing a county history on the old-fashioned lines or scale, but parish histories are being freely produced, and among these we wish to notice with favour the history of Kidderminster, which has lately been sent to us. The author, who is already known by his book on Bewdley, has used his materials judiciously, and has been much helped by having had access to a copy of the Maiden Bradley Chartulary, and to the Habington and Prattinton Collections, which are so highly prized by every Worcestershire antiquary.

Kidderminster is a good example of the history which lies buried in a name, for nothing else except the name has remained for a thousand years of Ceaddes's monastery.

Among the appendages of the manor are mentioned "2 salt works of 30 shillings." Mr. Burton is doubtless right in supposing that the salt works were at Droitwich. A similar possession was held by many parishes in Worcestershire, in one case the description being "a moytie of a bullarie of salt water comonlie called half a phatt wallings." In this case the right lasted for seven hundred years, the last entry of salt-money in the parish books being £23 14s. 8d. in 1764.

It will be a surprise to many Worcestershire people to hear that the proper dedication of the parish church is not St. Mary's, but All Saints. The author sufficiently proves this; but we do not find any reference to the will of Sir Walter de Cokesay (1405), in the Lambeth Palace Library, which contains the direction that his body should be buried "in cancello poch eccleie Omn Sanctor de Kyder-mynstre."

The appendix contains a good account of the "Regester Boke." The two following entries are specially worthy of notice:

"1573. April 14, b. God's creature, the sonne of John and Jane Glazzard."

"1614. Dec. 11, b. a creature of Christ, the daughter of John George from Mytton."



THE HANDBOOK OF FOLKLORE. Edited by G. Laurence Gomme, for the Folklore Society. David Nutt. Price 2s. 6d. (Second Notice.)

The exigencies of time and space obliged us to give but a short notice in our January number of this



little volume, which, unpretending as it is, is a distinct landmark in the progress of that study for which its devotees unhesitatingly claim the name of the *science of folklore*. It is not long since the question, What is, and what is not, properly to be called folklore? was seriously debated amongst ardent folklorists themselves. Ought the folk-speech—the peasant-dialect as compared with the literary dialect of a nation—to be included in the name? Must archaic arts and industries, and their occasional survival in modern times, be accounted part of the lore of the folk? Such were some of the points discussed. Henceforth, we are told, the term folklore is to be applied only to those “relics of an unrecorded past,” the curious beliefs, customs, and story-narratives, handed down by tradition from generation to generation, both among savage tribes and among the uncultured inhabitants of civilized countries, and to any other beliefs and customs originated by the “pre-scientific mental activity” of peoples or classes in this stage of development. And the scientific value of the study of such matters lies in the light thrown on the history of the unrecorded past by “the comparison and identification of the survivals of archaic beliefs, customs, and traditions in modern ages.”

Some writers have inaccurately used the word folklore as if it were synonymous with superstition, others with mythology, or with folktales. To each of these is now assigned its proper place in the wide field covered by the generic term; and the special value of folktales is lucidly set forth in the pleasantly-written chapter devoted to them. The scarcity of English folktales has been much commented on, and in some quarters disputed; it is here suggested that they have very generally been localized, and must be looked for among local legends such as that of Wayland Smith, and we may add, the Oxfordshire version of the “Frog Prince,” lately quoted by Mr. R. C. Hope from *Notes and Queries*. The subject of witchcraft is very carefully dealt with, and evidence is brought forward tending to show that the practice of witchcraft is probably due to the survival in secret places of ancient religious rites discountenanced and perhaps forbidden by an intruding dominant race, professing another and generally a purer faith; a view which seems fully borne out by the manner in which the practice is referred to in the Old Testament. Another theory referred to as fairly substantiated is that advocated by Mr. David MacRitchie, in the *Archæological Review*; namely, that stories of elves and fairies mainly arise from traditional memories of an earlier and smaller race inhabiting the earth-dwellings, some of which may still be found in Scotland and elsewhere. Major R. C. Temple, some years ago, advanced the view that “mankind do not invent,” and suggested that dragon-stories really arise out of dim memories of pterodactyles and such primeval monsters. Are we to refer giant-legends to some similar origin? The *Handbook*, by some oversight, has nothing to say of them, and provokingly little about ghosts, who are dismissed with a few words under the general subject of “Goblinhood,” though “Beliefs Relating to a Future Life” have a whole section allotted to them. We are inclined to quarrel with the statement that the mediæval ecclesiastics claimed the necromancer’s powers of *calling up*

spectres, nor do we see that the old poem quoted in proof of it bears out the assertion. It was the professors of the “black art” who claimed to be able to summon spirits at their will; the clergy, as clergy, were content with putting them to flight. A little wonder, too, strikes us at what seems the disproportionately large space allotted to questions on agricultural customs. The questions altogether are very full and elaborate; sometimes, perhaps, a little too elaborate and “leading.” Immense pains must have been bestowed on this part of the work, and though here and there a slight unevenness betrays that many hands have been at work on them, yet the Folklore Society is much to be congratulated on having produced so full and so succinct an exposition, which can scarcely fail to increase the number of folklore students, and to make the principles of the study better understood by the world at large.



ARCANA FAIRFAXIANA MANUSCRIPTA. Reproduced in facsimile, with an introduction, by George Weddell. Newcastle-on-Tyne: *Mawson, Swan and Morgan*. Small 4to., pp. xlviii., 206.

About seven years ago Mr. Weddell found in a box of lumber at 135, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, a leather-bound manuscript volume. It proved to be a book of medical and household receipts written in various hands at varying dates. Mr. Weddell’s interest in the volume was not merely confined to the quaintness of the language, or to the strangeness of some of the suggested remedies, but he was soon led to search for internal evidence of its age and writers. This evidence was fragmentary, and required much ingenious piecing. A reference on page 30 to “An electuary y<sup>e</sup> Quene Mary was wont to take for y<sup>e</sup> passion of y<sup>e</sup> hart,” and the prescription on page 63, “Quene Elizabeth her pother for wind,” merely proved that it was later than the reign of Mary, for Elizabeth might have been in the past or present when the receipt for “comforting y<sup>e</sup> stomach” was written. The book of “Rodolphus Goderius, professor of Phisicke in Wittenbergh,” published in 1608, and mentioned on page 61, might have been many years old before the gruesome receipt beginning, “Take of the mosse of the skull of a strangled man,” was copied.

A later portion of the book, however, mentioned “My Lady Fairfax of Steeton, Feb. 25<sup>th</sup>, 1632,” and other names, such as Cholmeley, Sheffield, Selby, Widderington, all connected with the Fairfax family, occurred with frequency. The initials “M. C.” were stamped in gold on the binding, and by an ingenious process of reasoning, Mr. Weddell maintains with much probability that the volume originally belonged to Margaret, wife of Sir Henry Cholmeley. In 1626 their daughter Mary was married to the Hon. and Rev. Henry Fairfax, son of the first Lord Fairfax, of Denton, and she appears to have carried this book with her to her new home. Her husband evidently prized the volume highly, as he would frequently be called upon to minister to the sick. After their marriage he made large additions to it in his own handwriting, and Mary entered in it her private collection of receipts for baking meats, bleaching yarns, and other homely arts. With equal ingenuity Mr. Weddell traces this book through all its successive

owners, and gives an interesting account of the Fairfax family and their connections. Ten pages of the introduction are devoted to a learned discussion of the various handwritings found in the volume, an excursus of real value to the student of later palæography.

The older receipts are quaint and more remarkable than any we have met with in like collections; here are two examples:

"*An Electuary y<sup>e</sup> Quene Mary was wont to take for the passion of the hart.*

"Take damask roses half blowne out, cutt of y<sup>e</sup> whites, and beate your roses very fine, and straine out y<sup>e</sup> juice, as much as you can, you may putt to it if you will a little rose water, to make it y<sup>e</sup> more moist. Then take of y<sup>e</sup> finest sugar that you can gett and make a strop of it very thick. Then take rubies and beate them very fine and likewise amber and pearle, a little amber greece, and mingle all these together with some of the strop till it be somewhat thick, then take it morne and even uppon a knives pointe, a little quantity. You may take it els at any other tyme when you think good. This medicine is very excellent and so approved."

"*For y<sup>e</sup> bleeding at y<sup>e</sup> nose: Probatum.*

"Take a Toade and drie it in Marche, put y<sup>e</sup> same into some silke or sattene bagg and hange it about y<sup>e</sup> neck of y<sup>e</sup> party next the skinne, and by gods grace it will stanch presently."

The book is, without any exception, the very best facsimile reproduction that has come under our notice. We have the most complete confidence that the subscribers to this work will be abundantly satisfied with Mr. Weddell's painstaking labours.



STUDIES IN JOCLAR LITERATURE. By W. Carew Hazlitt. *Elliot Stock*. Fcap. 8vo., pp. viii., 230. Price 4s. 6d.

This is an excellent number of the "Book Lover's Library." The subject of English Jocular Literature is one in which Mr. Carew Hazlitt has proved himself by his former writings to be *facile princeps*. It is no mere summary or dishing up of earlier and more voluminous work, but a bright happy series of reflective chapters on an interesting subject, treated in an historical, and at the same time entertaining, spirit. This volume can be recommended with cordiality to the general literary reader, and even the most erudite of folklorists will find it a welcome addition to their collection.



YE SECRETE LOG-BOOK OF YE SPANISH ADMIRAL, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Noted and written by himself in the years 1492-93. *Elliot Stock*. Small folio. Price 7s. 6d.

This *jeu d'esprit* is a remarkably clever piece of printing and authorship. It is supposed to be the private log of Christopher Columbus, cast overboard by him in a tempest on his homeward voyage from the West. The reason for its being in English is that he wrote in a foreign tongue as a precaution against his rough crew having knowledge of his opinions and sentiments, and of the true course and progress of the vessel.

It would appear, says the prospectus of this work,

that one James Oakes, in trawling off St. Govan's Head on the Pembrokeshire coast, brought up this identical journal in an old, sodden, and seaweed-covered case, that he communicated the fact to Mr. Elliot Stock, who, securing the prize, immediately arranged for its reproduction in, as nearly as possible, the exact state in which it was found. The journal, which is a small folio bound apparently in sheepskin, is written in black-letter in English, and is illustrated by rough sketches and representations of the marvels which first met the eyes of the wondering discoverers; the paper is naturally much discoloured with seawater, as are also the covers both within and without; the outside is deeply encrusted with sand and seaweeds from its long burial in the ocean, and here and there shells and marine objects are still adhering among them.

A curious and most interesting addition to the value of the journal is, that between its leaves is found the original commission granted to Columbus by Ferdinand II., and that attached to it by the official red and yellow cord is the wax seal of the Kings of Spain.

The facsimile reproductions of this unique relic have each accompanying them an exact copy of the original letter from the fortunate fisherman who recovered the journal, describing in his rude language and imperfect spelling the circumstances under which it was found.

The whole of this would-be introduction is carried out with such skill that it would deceive many into believing the discovery to be a reality, though an expert in handwriting or in the art of drawing would at once detect the joke. The account of Columbus keeping two journals or log-books is quite correct, and so also is the fact of his throwing overboard a parchment account of his voyage and discovery, sealed and directed to the King and Queen of Spain. But he wrapped the journal in a waxed cloth, and then placed it in the centre of a cake of wax, which he packed into a barrel. In this way its preservation to 1890 might have been just a possibility, but not so with the manner in which it is found in the romance.

The curious would do well to possess themselves of a copy of this cleverly-executed hoax. It is also a fine example of the ingenuity of modern printing.



THE SPIRIT AND INFLUENCE OF CHIVALRY. By John Batty. *Elliot Stock*. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xv., 234. Price 4s. 6d.

In this book Mr. Batty traces the historical manifestations of chivalry from its origin, and shows the modes and forms it assumed during the Middle Ages.

"The great purpose of the writer," as is stated in the prospectus, "is to arrive at the best definition of chivalry—after viewing the subject in its many aspects—and to place before the sympathetic reader the result of his studies, by the production of a comprehensive and philosophical essay on the spirit of chivalry in all its bearings on society, with many illustrative incidents calculated to render the book readable and entertaining."

We cannot, however, in honesty say that the book fulfils this promise. The preface tells us that this essay on chivalry was written twenty-five years ago, when the author was a romantic young man. Since

then the manuscript has lain on the shelf, until foolish friends persuaded him to publish. The most deliciously naive account of "padding" that we have ever read follows: "Finding that the original MSS. (*sic*) did not produce the amount of printed matter specified in the prospectus, the author has had the agreeable task imposed upon him of making considerable additions." These additions, which form by far the largest half of the book, are the most barefaced hodge-podge of quotations from the *Daily Telegraph*, etc., that ever compiler clumsily mixed together. And as for the essay itself, it is far more likely to lie on the shelf (a high one) than on the table or in the hand.

FOREIGN MAGAZINES. *L'Art dans les Deux Mondes*. Paris, Rue Saint-Georges, 43.

A recent venture in the shape of an illustrated weekly journal of twelve pages, excellently printed in double columns, well merits success. Its price is fifty centimes, or £1 for annual English subscription, post paid. One of the best articles of its last issues is an illustrated account of the works of Jean Bellejambe (1475-1540), the last of the mystic painters of Flanders.—*Minerva* is the happy title of a new monthly international magazine, of ninety-six pages, price, "lire una," published at Rome by La Società Laziale Tip-Editrice, Piazza di Spagna, 3. The first number discusses Mr. Gladstone's article on Wealth in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Courtney's article on Descartes in the *Fortnightly Review*, and an account of the late Professor Thorold Rogers in the *Westminster Review*. The leading American and Continental reviews are also referred to or quoted. The contents of the chief magazines (including the *English Antiquary*) of the previous month are given in full. It is, in short, an Italian "Review of Reviews."—*The American Bookmaker*, a monthly journal of technical art and information for printers, bookbinders and publishers, makes a fresh start with the January number of 1891. It is somewhat altered in shape and design; it was attractive before, but is now materially improved. It affords a most striking proof of the great proficiency to which American printers and illustrators have attained. The magazine is thoroughly readable and desirable for ordinary literary mortals outside the trades to whom it is specially addressed. England produces nothing that can compare with it. The circular on page 25, sent out by the Swinburne Printing Company, of Minneapolis, and inserted as a suggestion for printers, is one of the most remarkable effects of typographical ingenuity that we have seen. *The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal*, by S. D. Peet, Mendon, Illinois, has begun its thirteenth volume. It is decidedly good. The best article in the January number is an illustrated one on the remarkable great mound at Cahokia, twelve miles from the city of St. Louis, which is the largest pyramid mound in the United States.

## Correspondence.

### THE INTRODUCTION OF MAHOGANY INTO ENGLAND.

In the current number of the *Antiquary*, page 1, it is stated that the clerk's table in the House of Commons, constructed of solid mahogany, "had been used from 1706 until the fire of 1834."

May the date, "1706," be considered as accurate? It is generally understood that mahogany was not introduced into this country until 1724.

S.

### LOW-SIDE WINDOWS.

[Vol. xxi., *passim*; vol. xxii., pp. 39, 136, 231; vol. xxiii., p. 48.]

Having been abroad for the greater part of last year, I did not, until the other day, see the correspondence in the *Antiquary* on the above subject.

If not too late in the day to reopen the subject, allow me to put forward a theory thereon which does not appear to have occurred to any of your correspondents, but which, I think, is a more probable one than any that I know of, and, at the same time, is not opposed to any other subsidiary uses which these windows may have served.

When one considers the troublous times that England went through from the eleventh to the sixteenth century, and how the country was overrun with outlaws (the greater part of whom were political outcasts rather than criminal offenders), can we wonder that the Church felt bound to make provision for such unfortunates—liable to arrest, or worst, at any moment, and who dared not enter a building for fear of a surprise—by giving them opportunities of hearing mass (and also possibly of getting shrift) in comparative safety, by means of these low-side windows?

Among the lists of low-side windows given by your correspondents, there does not occur a single instance of one being found within a walled town. This favours my theory, as also does the fact that the greater number of instances given are in the neighbourhood of ancient forests, the haunts of outlaws like Robin Hood.

I must also observe that for outlaws there was no Sunday exemption from arrest, as was the case for debtors; but they always carried their lives in their hands. Hence, but for these low-side windows, they would have been excommunicated as well as outlawed.

Confirmatory of the theory that low-side windows were designed for the above use—at any rate, that they were for use *from without* rather than *from within*—I may mention a curious instance.

During the restoration of Scampton Church, near Lincoln, about fifteen years ago (the chancel of which dated back to the time of Edward the Confessor, though there had been insertions of windows in the early thirteenth and middle fourteenth centuries), we found in the wall of the south-west angle of this chancel parts of the splays of a low-side window, which in later times had been destroyed to make



room for a larger window at a higher level, subsequently walled up. Following the lines of the splay we found that in the centre of the three-foot wall there could only have been an aperture of five or six inches, and that these lines would have crossed before reaching the exterior. Outside, at the original ground-level, where the "set-off" of rubble-work projected about four inches, there was a flagstone measuring about two feet in length, and extending into the thickness of the wall about fifteen inches. This flag was regularly worn by people's feet, showing that there must have been a recess in the external wall above it, giving access to the opening of the above window. There was reason to think that this work might have been an insertion of the thirteenth century, but all traces of ashlar had disappeared.

It was impossible to preserve the internal traces, but a small recess was made in the exterior wall to display the flag-stone, which still remains *in situ*. We ought to be on our guard against confounding low-side windows proper, whose almost invariable position is *just within* the chancel, with low windows sometimes *just outside*, on either or both sides, whose object was to light altars that stood beneath the rood-screen and were invariably glazed. A very good specimen of this (*circa* 1300) used to be seen on the south side of the Church of St. Mary le Wigford, Lincoln, before the addition of the south aisle, about fourteen years ago. May not some of the windows mentioned by your correspondents as *high up in the wall* have lit altars in the rood-loft? There is (or used to be) a church at Ipswich with dormer windows on either side for this purpose.

REGINALD A. CAYLEY.

Jan. 12, 1891.

#### BOOKS IN CHAINS.

[Vol. xxii., pp. 212, 279; vol. xxiii., p. 47.]

We have here a mutilated folio copy of *Foxe's Martyrs*, partly in black-letter, bound in heavy boards, and ornamented in the centre and at the corners with brass bosses. On the outside of the cover is stamped "The gift of Thomas Man, of London, stationer, to the parish of Wesbery, in Gloucestershier." A chain two feet six inches long is firmly fastened to the bottom of the cover. This book was formerly chained to a desk in the church, and the school children used to tear out and carry away the woodcuts.

I should be glad to be informed privately of what edition this is a copy. It ends with the mention of Gunpowder Treason, in a tract by Edward Bulkely to the Christian Reader, and has 1952 pages, exclusive of the index.

LEONARD WILKINSON.

Westbury-on-Severn Vicarage.

#### SILCHESTER.

Will you allow me, through your columns, to appeal, with the concurrence of Mr. G. E. Fox and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, of the Silchester Exploration Committee, to provincial Archaeological Societies for aid in behalf of the Silchester Excavation Fund?

The Committee of the Hampshire Field Club have made a donation of five guineas to this fund, and hope that other provincial Archaeological Societies will

assist the systematic excavation of Silchester by similar contributions.

Although Silchester is in Hampshire, its exploration is not a matter of local, but of national concern. The archaeologists of this county have long felt a great desire to see such an exploration of Silchester as that which the Society of Antiquaries has now undertaken, but they have felt that the magnitude of the work of excavating over a hundred acres, which must occupy a number of years, was beyond the power of a provincial society.

It is much to be hoped that Archaeological Societies in all parts of the kingdom will do what they can to assist this undertaking, which will be recommenced in the spring.

So good an opportunity of learning all that can be learnt of Roman city life in Britain has never yet occurred.

THOMAS W. SHORE,  
Hon. Organizing Secretary of the  
Hampshire Field Club.

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*It is intended to begin the series of articles on "Provincial and Private Museums" in the April issue.*

*We have received a personal letter of considerable length from Mr. Travis Cook on Mr. Boyle's review of his "Manor of Mytton." It cannot be printed, and we are sure Mr. Travis Cook would himself be sorry if he saw it in print. As he appeals to our sense of "Fairplay," we may state that we shall be glad to find space for any concise and temperate correction of any errors into which Mr. Boyle may have fallen. This opportunity is taken of stating that it is left for the most part to our reviewers to choose whether their names shall or shall not be attached to reviews and notices; but in both cases the editor is responsible for the form in which they appear, and nothing but that which is believed to be fair and honest criticism is admitted. This was the case with regard to the review of "The Manor of Mytton."*

*Erratum.—In our last issue it was by mistake stated that Mr. Rider Haggard the novelist had been elected an F.S.A. On the contrary, Mr. Haggard was black-balled, and this is to the credit of the Society, for great as Mr. Haggard is in the world of romance, he is very small as an antiquary.*

*Manuscripts cannot be returned unless stamps are enclosed.*

*It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.*

*Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.*

*Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton."*